

# SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



TEN CENTS  
VOL. 54, NO. 38



JULY 22, 1939  
TORONTO

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## Don't Envy Major Murray

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For example, the first mentioned yardstick is the representation of the party in the House of Commons at the time of dissolution. That is fine so far as it goes; it gives the Liberals about four and a half times as much air as the Conservatives, and the Conservatives just a little more than the Social Crediters. But that is only one yardstick. The next one is the popular vote at the last election; and that is quite another story. And when we read that the officials are also to consider the representation in the preceding House of Commons and the popular vote at the preceding general election we are impelled to wonder whether they are going to add all these things together, subtract the age of the leader of each party, and divide by four.

But this is not all. They are also to take into consideration the claims of parties which did not exist at the last election, if they have 61 candidates and a nationally recognized leader and function in three provinces. But are they to get more time on the air if they function in more than three provinces, or have more than 61 candidates? And suppose the 61st candidate is put up just for effect, and drops out after his party has enjoyed the privilege of the air but before he has been put to any expense for his candidacy? Or suppose one of the necessary three provinces decides to padlock all the candidates of one of these parties?

We trust, also, that the holders of receiving licenses at two fifty per license are bearing in mind that the noble and democratic gesture of pre-

(Continued on Page Three)

## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THE dog days are here, when all kinds of fantastic stories appear in the press. For example, this week the newspapers carry stories about a sea-monster seen near Owen Sound, a rise in the stock market and a report in London that there will be no war this year.

Women are rarely color-blind, says an expert. There must be another reason, then, why they usually select colorless husbands.

A complaint has been made in the British House of Commons that there have been delays in the delivery of mail from Canada. Alas, the same cannot be said about the delivery of newspaper cables to this country.

Question of the Hour: "Who's going to clean the fish?"

Man Struck by Lightning For Fourth Time.—*Toronto Daily Star*.  
Well, he would move.

It's all in the point of view. If Canadians would stop looking at themselves and look at the other countries of the world, they would realize that by comparison we are so united it's positively embarrassing.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because the largest berries will be at the bottom of the box.

While drowning, your whole post life appears before you.—*From an American newspaper*.  
Visions of paradise, we trust.

Timus, who sincerely believes that women's styles intuitively forecast world events, wants to know how the stock market operators learned ahead of time that the National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Association would announce in San Francisco that hair will be "up" this year.

There is nothing quite so enjoyable as lying on your back in the sun  
And feeling sorry for the guy at the office who is getting your work done.  
—*Old Vacationing Manuscript*.

We wonder if there is any connection between Hitler's recent address on art and the rise in the stock market. We have never yet met a stock market operator who didn't believe that a man interested in art was goofy, but harmless.

Esther says that there had better not be a war next month. She says she has just started work on a patch-work quilt.



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# THE BACK PAGE

## Miss A. Meets a National Emergency

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

MY FRIEND Miss A. was naturally much excited by the plans laid down by the recently formed V.R.C.W. for organizing the woman-power of the Dominion to meet a national emergency. A firm believer in war-preparedness, Miss A. immediately volunteered for service, appointed herself to a district and undertook a personal canvass along the lines laid down by the V.R.C.W. Miss A.'s findings have been unexpected and in some cases a little alarming. However, she feels that the work has been worthwhile and that the information collected will be of service to her country.

Miss A. reports that her early experiences indicate that Canadian women have at present no real sense of a national crisis. At the beginning of her survey she was considerably embarrassed by the complete misunderstanding of her mission exhibited by various Canadian housewives. A Mrs. Zilch, her first approach, said she was sorry but she had engaged a Finn, and closed the door before Miss A. could make any explanation. A Miss Mitty ("a very ignorant type," Miss A. reports) called

down through the speaking tube that they could take her lousy radio and see if she cared. Miss Mitty thereafter refused to answer Miss A.'s repeated rings at the bell. Mrs. Klein, the next door neighbor, also declined to admit her, merely calling through the letter box that she already had a vacuum cleaner.

MISS A. soon discovered that the best approach to the Canadian women in her district was to wave a large Union Jack. This immediately secured admission, and she reports that most of the housewives interviewed showed a lively interest in the questionnaire. A Mrs. Albert Thompson asked Miss A. if the V.R.C.W. was doing anything about the question of supplying nickel and scrap-iron to the aggressor nations. Miss A. replied

### THE BACK PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Back Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Back Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

promptly that if the aggressor nations were not supplied with nickel and scrap-iron there would be no emergency and therefore no necessity for the V.R.C.W. She advised Mrs. Thompson to think this over. "You think it over," Mrs. Thompson replied and closed the door. Miss A. in accordance with the rule laid down by the V.R.C.W. has filed Mrs. Thompson's name as hostile to the survey and possibly disloyal.

A Mrs. Trotter, Miss A.'s next approach, proved to be a very excitable type who admits that she has suffered from nervous twitchings ever since Munich. When Miss A. asked her if she had taken any air raid precautions, whether she had facilities for taking children temporarily into her home, and whether she could drive a car in a black-out, Mrs. Trotter hurried off to hide in the cellar, apparently under the impression that the war had already started. Miss A. notes that while Mrs. Trotter can hardly be classified as disloyal, she is obviously too hysterical a type to be of much use in a national emergency.

A MRS. BURPEE said that she had already, involuntarily, taken in four of the neighbor's children, who were out in the backyard with Junior digging up the perennial border. She said that if she were required to take in any more children she would move to Quebec.

The Quebec clause indeed gave Miss A. a great deal of trouble. A number of housewives inquired why Quebec was omitted from the survey. When Miss A. explained that the canvass might be resented in Quebec, several women asked why it was all right for Quebec housewives to resent the survey and hostile or disloyal for Ontario housewives to feel the same way. Miss A. recognizes the fairness of the question and has added to her report the recommendation that all the housewives of Quebec be filed as hostile or disloyal. This she says would ease the feelings of the housewives of the other provinces and would help as well to increase the sense of national emergency.

Miss A. reports further that in a number of cases she met with the heartiest response and cooperation. A Mrs. Uglov said she was confident she could operate a power machine and asked to be listed for this service. Mindful of the warning issued by the V.R.C.W. that "some women may be over-confident and the opinion of someone who knows them should also be included," Miss A. then called on a Mrs. Phipps next door. Mrs. Phipps said that Mrs. Uglov couldn't operate a yo-yo and added that Mr. Uglov drank. Mrs. Phipps said to put her down for driving a car in a black-out. Miss A. then went next door to check with a Mrs. Bigelow. Mrs. Bigelow reported that Mrs. Phipps driving a car was her idea of a national emergency. She also informed Miss A. that Mr. Phipps had borrowed their hose nozzle in 1937 and had never returned it and that Mrs. Phipps and her married daughter were not on speaking terms. (Check this later.) Mrs. Bigelow ("a fine public-spirited, patriotic type," Miss A. reports) assured Miss A. that she would be glad to contribute time, energy, canned goods, and, if necessary, Mr. Bigelow, to the national emergency.

Miss A. has filed all this information because she believes that in time of national crisis any information regarding the private lives of individual citizens can be employed to advantage by the state.

MISS A. was deeply impressed as well by the V.R.C.W.'s ruling that canvassers "will not accept any woman's statement that she cannot perform any of the services listed without asking a few questions about her background." Her unflinching inquiries on this point brought some curious surprises. A Mrs. Pomeroy, for instance, refused to cooperate on any point and when Miss A. inquired if Mrs. Pomeroy had ever been gainfully employed Mrs. Pomeroy said

### For a Young Man in the Throes of Unrequited Love

Man's fate is this: to be alone.  
This fact we always knew.  
But oh! it freezes every bone  
When first we learn it's true.  
ROBERT SYRETT.

frankly that before her marriage she had operated as a Nazi spy. She added, however, that she had been obliged to give up this work since her marriage because Mr. Pomeroy objected to her hanging "round government aqueducts, and besides it took too much time from her real hobby, which was rock-gardening. Miss A. has drawn the attention of the Minister of Defence to Mrs. Pomeroy's case.

A Mrs. Merkel declined to have anything to do with the survey. When Miss A. inquired what Mrs. Merkel did before her marriage, Mrs. Merkel ("a rude, aggressive type," Miss A. has noted) replied, "I minded my own business, Miss Nosey Parker."

THE above is, of course, an incomplete report of Miss A.'s survey which lasted a week and took her into many strange places. At the end of the week she was obliged to give up because she was beginning to suffer from fallen arches. Miss A. is greatly distressed by this affliction which she fears will disbar her from active military service when the national emergency actually does arrive.



ENGLISH STUDENTS HAVE FUN with the United States Ambassador. When Mr. Kennedy visited Bristol University a "giant demonstration" was provided for him. Here is the "Statue of Liberty" while other students provided a roaring motorcycle escort of "cops", microphones were everywhere bearing all the letters of the alphabet and the end of the ceremony saw the conferring of the "degree" of Baron Height.

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WE DO not envy the officials of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation the task which their superiors, the directors of that body, have wished upon them—presumably not without the cordial approval of the Dominion Government, and admittedly not without promptings from the Broadcasting Committee of the House of Commons—of allotting the available radio time to the different political parties during the next election. It is true that they are provided with certain yardsticks for measuring the claims of each party; but these yardsticks are so discrepant and contradictory among themselves that unless a definite weighting has been assigned to each of them (of which there is no suggestion in the Corporation's announcement) they cannot fail to leave the officials an almost unfettered discretion—than which nothing could be more painful to any official who wants to live a quiet life.

For example, the first mentioned yardstick is the representation of the party in the House of Commons at the time of dissolution. That is fine so far as it goes; it gives the Liberals about four and a half times as much air as the Conservatives, and the Conservatives just a little more than the Social Crediters. But that is only one yardstick. The next one is the popular vote at the last election; and that is quite another story. And when we read that the officials are also to consider the representation in the preceding House of Commons and the popular vote at the preceding general election we are impelled to wonder whether they are going to add all these things together, subtract the age of the leader of each party, and divide by four.

But this is not all. They are also to take into consideration the claims of parties which did not exist at the last election, if they have 61 candidates and a nationally recognized leader and function in three provinces. But are they to get more time on the air if they function in more than three provinces, or have more than 61 candidates? And suppose the 61st candidate is put up just for effect, and drops out after his party has enjoyed the privilege of the air but before he has been put to any expense for his candidacy? Or suppose one of the necessary three provinces decides to padlock all the candidates of one of these parties?

We trust, also, that the holders of receiving licenses at two fifty per cent license are bearing in mind that the noble and democratic gesture of pre-

(Continued on Page Three)

## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THE dog days are here, when all kinds of fantastic stories appear in the press. For example, this week the newspapers carry stories about a sea-monster seen near Owen Sound, a rise in the stock market and a report in London that there will be no war this year.

Women are rarely color-blind, says an expert. There must be another reason, then, why they usually select colorless husbands.

A complaint has been made in the British House of Commons that there have been delays in the delivery of mail from Canada. Alas, the same cannot be said about the delivery of newspaper cables to this country.

Question of the Hour: "Who's going to clean the fish?"

Man Struck by Lightning For Fourth Time.—*Toronto Daily Star*.  
Well, he would move.

It's all in the point of view. If Canadians would stop looking at themselves and look at the other countries of the world, they would realize that by comparison we are so united it's positively embarrassing.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because the largest berries will be at the bottom of the box.

While drowning, your whole post life appears before you.—*From an American newspaper*.  
Visions of paradise, we trust.

Timus, who sincerely believes that women's styles intuitively forecast world events, wants to know how the stock market operators learned ahead of time that the National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Association would announce in San Francisco that hair will be "up" this year.

There is nothing quite so enjoyable as lying on your back in the sun  
And feeling sorry for the guy at the office who is getting your work done.  
—*Old Vacationing Manuscript*.

We wonder if there is any connection between Hitler's recent address on art and the rise in the stock market. We have never yet met a stock market operator who didn't believe that a man interested in art was goofy, but harmless.

Esther says that there had better not be a war next month. She says she has just started work on a patch-work quilt.



# "All in All It Seems Certain Hitler Will Drive On"

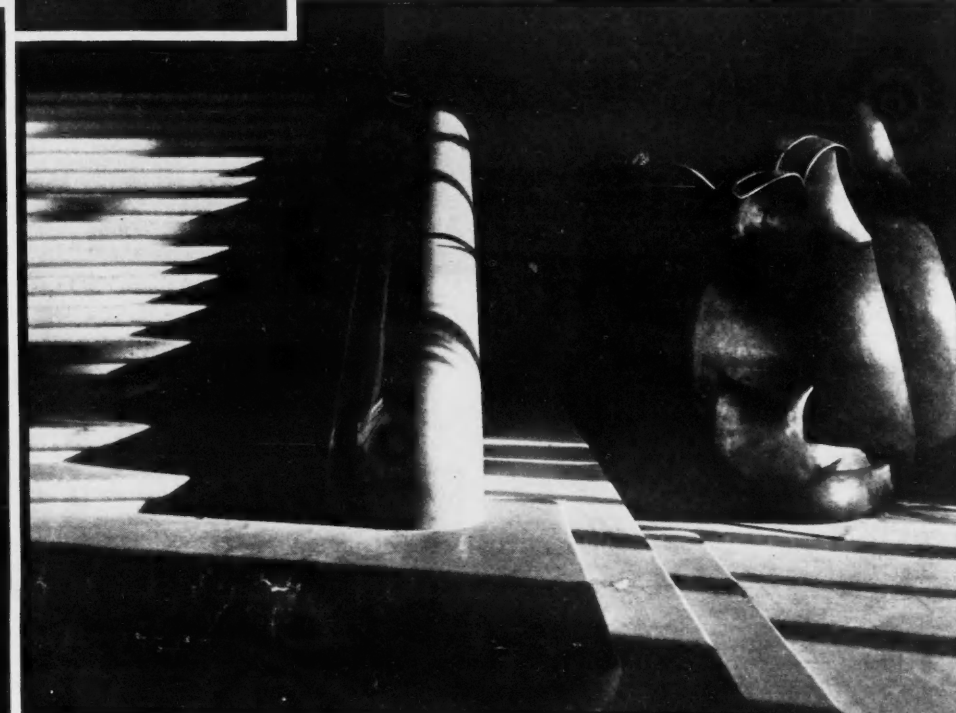
BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

WHEN I planned this trip down the Danube what I had in mind was getting the "feel" of the great river and of the part which it plays in the life of the peoples along its banks. I looked forward to a colorful cross-sectional view of Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Roumania. Perhaps, leaving Budapest under a full moon and having just seen "The Great Waltz," I also had a sneaking hope of finding some of the romance of the Danube of Johann Strauss.

It turned out quite differently. The ship, Vienna-owned, was to all intents and purposes a floating bit of Greater Germany. She bore that latter-day Jolly Roger, the hooked cross, on her flagstaff, and a big portrait of Adolf Hitler nailed, figuratively speaking, to the mast (actually it was at the head of the main staircase), and my view of the life on river and shore was dominated at every turn by the remarks, expressions and attitude of the Germans all around me. My search for the characteristics and peculiarities

## THE PICTURES

THE FRENCH LEGATION'S NEW HOME in Ottawa has recently been the subject of full-page photographic comment in *Saturday Night*. These additional pictures emphasize again the devotion of its designer to the finest principles of modern art. UPPER LEFT: The grand entrance hall, whose vast window is curtained in full-length hangings of red-brown horse hides, great square patches sewn together and lined with soft light-tan leather. UPPER RIGHT: The grand staircase, balustraded in pink marble from the Cole D'Or, from those same villages already famous for their vins de Bourgogne. An ancient Louis 14th lantern has been hung over the staircase, fitted with electricity. LOWER LEFT: M. Eugene Beaudouin, Architect en chef of the Legation, who has designed everything in and around the building, as well as the building itself. He believes that every detail of the surroundings and fittings of a building should be conceived as "one piece" and by one mind. To this end, he took his start from the site, one of the finest in Canada, commanding a magnificent view of the Ottawa River. LOWER RIGHT: Jacques Cartier's ship, which stands next to the grand staircase. —Photos by Karsh, Ottawa.



of the different countries was drowned under a wave of Germanism rolling irresistibly down the river from Vienna to the Black Sea. How many times did I hear the same joke, immediately laughed off, about "our Balkan colonies"? After spending the first day lamenting that my trip was being spoiled, it came to me on the second that I was probably nevertheless getting the true impression of life on the Danube today which I sought.

## Inwardly Insecure

Except for a few hours just before reaching the Iron Gate there wasn't much scenery, and I am getting immunized to the sight of soldiers with fixed bayonets, so I spent my time studying the Germans, appreciating more and more the opportunity which had been unwittingly thrust upon me. Individually they are clean, healthy, intelligent, honest, hard-working, intelligent and extremely apt. This is the impression you get when you travel through Germany, leaving a trail of warm friends behind you. Yet it is a wrong impression of the Germans as we have to deal with them in the world political arena. For the German, inwardly insecure, is not a true individual. He bolsters himself up in a mass of his fellows, feeling better when he has a shoulder to either side. Not his the "thin red line." So it is that to really understand him, you must observe him in the mass.

Of all German characteristics I think the most significant and fateful one is the lack of natural restraint and dignity, of moderation, and what we call "plain horse sense." This shows itself in little things as in great. At first, strange to each other, this crowd strutted about the decks self-consciously and awkwardly, ridiculously polite and distant. But almost as soon as they were seated around their food and beer they began to merge into one big family. Then they became too friendly, and prided with busy curiosity into each other's affairs (and mine) for the rest of the voyage.

## The Total German

In larger affairs this lack of moderation has often led them to tragedy. So it was that when they had a monarchy it had to be an absolute monarchy, and when they had a republic they split up into over thirty parties. When they had a war it had to be a "total" war, and although it was generally reckoned when the plan was devised that if they didn't get to Paris in six weeks they had lost, they had to go on until the country was utterly and completely ruined. When they made an inflation they inflated to the most fantastic limit. And when they set out behind Adolf Hitler to build their "New Germany" they had to root out everyone, no matter how valuable to society or state, who didn't agree with them, they had to drive out all the Jews, good or bad, build a whole great network of super-highways at once, although they hadn't the traffic for them, and tear down whole great cities and re-build them, no matter the cost. Just so it is, too, that when they get powerful they know no reasonable mean between "world power or downfall" (to use Hitler's phrase, borrowed from Bernhardi), but must go on until they have turned the whole world against them and brought everything they have built up down in ruins again.

When I saw afresh how much Germans really like being pushed around and told what to believe, it was a salutary reminder not to count too much on them seeing through the foolishness of Goebbels' propaganda—as for instance when on one page of his press he shrieks about big, bad Britain encircling poor, well-meaning Germany, and on the next pours contempt on Britain's impotence, her lack of spirit and her ridiculous little army, and just dares her to come on and tackle the might of Germany.

These inwardly insecure people eagerly seize on gratifying delusions which give them a confidence which they could not get from honest reflection. And so, although I thought that they were secretly nervous about the possibility of war, they argued that Britain was too weak and lacked the fighting spirit and her empire was in danger at too many points for her to go to war over Danzig. Besides, supposing she wanted to help Poland, how could she? The French, they said, were pacifist at heart and wouldn't attack Germany if Germany didn't attack them, and Germany had no intention of doing so. And even if France did attack them, their great

"West Wall" (as it is called now, to bolster their confidence) was impregnable. Britain and France were hardly likely to launch a big aerial war and risk the destruction of London and Paris (somehow they seem to think that the destruction would be all on our side; perhaps it is too bad they didn't have one or two battlefields of their own to visit after 1918), all "for the sake of Danzig and the Poles." The Fuehrer knows how to manage these things so well. Danzig will come back; at the most there will be a little brush with the Poles. A good chance to give them the licking they've been asking for ever since the War.

I argued all this out over an excellent dinner on the shores of the Black Sea yesterday with the Press Attaché of the German Legation and the representative of the official German News Agency at Bucharest. It was a waste of breath warning them that they were making a terrible miscalculation and advising them to get hold of the special Royal Air Force number of the *London Illustrated News*. Their argument was unshakably this: "Germany today is impregnable and undefeatable; she has the greatest military force in the world. England is weak; she can't even stop the Irish bombing in England, much less the trouble in Palestine; she is paraded around naked in Tientsin with impunity by the Japanese, and has to go begging on her knees to the Bolsheviks in Moscow. She can't measure force with Germany, and she won't try. She will protest and run around trying to get help and make a lot of noise, but in the end she won't do anything."

There is still some bluff in that. They hope that it will make an impression. They would like to work the old game once more, and get Danzig for nothing. But if it does lead to the big war, then you find Hitler reflecting, Hamlet-style, in his latest speech: "In the last resort life belongs to those nations which are prepared to stake everything, if necessary, for their existence and future."

All in all, it seems certain that Hitler will drive on. Riding the whirlwind as he is, how can he turn back? But in spite of the scare news coming already from Danzig, past experience would indicate several weeks more of a "war of nerves," intended to shake the resolution of the British and French people and give them time to reflect that, after all, "Danzig" isn't worth it. For my part, I expect to remain this side of the Axis until the harvest is well under way (July 15 to about August 1, in Germany). But I wouldn't wait as long as the Nuremberg Congress.

## Hungary No Axis Power

It must be very hard, I think, for a Briton to be objective about Hungary. If you come here you are charmed by the manners, the good humor and the culture of the Hungarians, their beautiful women and magnificent capital. If you stay away you can't possibly understand their situation or appreciate their claims. I admit shamelessly that I have succumbed to the charm of Budapest, which I have so often planned to visit but always somehow missed. In the circumstances, therefore, I shan't lay any claim to either objective judgment or profound knowledge of

Hungarian affairs but shall only relate what I have seen and heard here in a busy ten days.

It has been, in its way, just as encouraging as my experience in Poland. In fact, I would say that if you wanted to see how rapidly Hitler's game was playing itself out you could hardly do better than come to Hungary. When I flew over from Krakow—thus jumping with considerable satisfaction the German troop concentrations in Slovakia below, getting an unrivalled view of the mountain terrain lying between them and their Polish goal, avoiding a long and tedious train journey around through Ruthenia, and actually saving money besides—I thought I was coming from Germany's most determined opponent in Eastern Europe to her closest onhanger and half Axis partner. But I was amazed to find anti-German feeling running almost as strongly here as in Poland.

## To Defend Freedom

Admittedly there is a great difference in the atmosphere. In Poland clear and bracing, and charged with bold self-reliance, in Hungary it is languid and touched with that fear and fatalism familiar in little countries living under Germany's shadow. People can't talk so openly here. Hungary is only a fraction as powerful as Poland (with whom she is on terms of warmest friendship), and her

government, with no international backing whatever, is in no position to defy her giant neighbor. But new spirit is stirring in the country. The events of March have made just as deep an impression here as elsewhere in Europe. However little cause the Hungarians may have felt they had to love the Czechs, they didn't wish them that fate; and they haven't failed to draw the moral for themselves. Long accustomed to thinking that nothing could be worse than their condition since the partition of Trianon in 1919, they have been brought up with a shock to the realization that they could still lose their freedom.

And Hungarian freedom, while it must be severely limited by the presence of such a large and aggressive power on their defenceless frontier, is no mere fiction. You have only to look at the newspaper stands and the bookstores to see that. The Reich Press Chief must have had something of a shock a week ago, to see the *Manchester Guardian*, that excellent Swiss paper the *Neue Zuercher* and many another uncompromising critic of Nazism, long *verboten* in the Reich, on sale at fifty newsstands in Budapest. And if he pored in the bookstore windows, as a good press chief ought to, he would have found himself rudely confronted with names that he had not seen in many a year, Emil Ludwig, Konrad Heiden and Thomas Mann. What he would have made of the universal display of those little red *Penguin* "specials" which even in Canada I have always thought pretty sharply anti-Nazi, "Germany Puts the Clock Back," "I Was Hitler's Prisoner," "What Hitler Wants" and so on, I can't imagine.

These, of course, are all in English (in which upper-class Hungarians are very commonly fluent), and don't reach the mass of the people. But if Hitler's Red Pencil had stayed on a day or two longer he would have seen go on sale, and receive a sensational reception, a substantial little brochure in Hungarian entitled "Germany's Chances of Winning a War—as quoted from expert Reich German sources," by a Dr. Ivan Lajos, inferring very plainly that Germany would lose. Although it was neither advertised nor reviewed in the newspapers, it was openly displayed in bookstore windows and the whole first edition of 20,000 copies was gone by the time a blunt demand for its withdrawal arrived from Germany yesterday.

Plainly the present government, which is more solid and responsible than its predecessors, is trying to educate the public to the idea that to be drawn into war alongside Germany in an attempt to regain what was lost twenty years ago is to court even worse disaster. I find among prominent and intelligent people representing all but the small pro-German section a clear realization of the likely outcome of such an adventure. If it were successful they would get Transylvania and Germany would get Transylvania and Hungary. If it failed, they would be far worse off than now. I can state on excellent authority that Hungary has recently been offered the rest of Slovakia by Germany, on terms that would have infringed her independence, and turned it down. All the emphasis among officials and responsible publicists here now is on the necessity of remaining neutral if at all possible. Friendship with Yugoslavia, also desperately seeking neutrality, is being assiduously



A RECENT STUDY of Walter S. Thompson, Director of Publicity for the Canadian National Railways, who has been receiving praise for his brilliant work in connection with the publication of the Royal Visit. —Photograph by Karsh, Ottawa.



cultivated to strengthen this policy. But it is recognized that neutrality will be very difficult to realize in face of Germany's certain demand for deliveries of food and aluminum ore, and a possible drive through Hungary after Roumanian oil; and it is hard to take seriously those few people who have asserted to me that Hungary will actually take up arms against Germany if her territory is violated.

#### Re-divide Europe

What Hungary might well do is to formally protest the violation of her territory before the world and base her hopes on the re-settlement which everyone thoroughly believes is coming in Central Europe, with or without war. The conviction of their title to this basin, a natural whole, lying between the Carpathians and the Transylvanian Alps, which they have owned from the days when our King Alfred sat burning his cakes in a cottage up until twenty years ago, and the belief that they will regain it some day, are unshakeable elements of Hungarian life. And strange as it may sound, I have actually found more who count on Britain and France to restore their power, than Germany. The British and French, they believe, have regretted their mistake in breaking up the Hapsburg dominions, which formed an economic unit and an indispensable balance between Germany and Russia, and have seen how the division into small powers plays into Germany's hands.

Many go beyond the idea of a restored Hungary (which would represent a nation of twenty-five million) to the concept of complete Danubian restoration, under some sort of federation, preferably with the Hapsburgs back as a unifying symbol. There doesn't seem to be any other way of providing real political equality and freedom for the peoples so mixed together here on the Danube, restoring their economic basis of existence and insuring their independence of German encroachment; and surely they couldn't quarrel more inside the federation than they have outside. Ten years of emphasizing the interests and tradition they have in common, instead of their differences, could entirely change the atmosphere here.

But all such broad schemes run smack up against the problem of how to get Austria and Bohemia out of Germany's hands again without war. If there is war, it is widely accepted here that Germany would lose, and that Austria and Bohemia at the very least, would be pried away from her and Danubian reconstruction undertaken on a large scale. There seems to me to be a legitimate and profitable field for British propaganda to encourage this belief.

Hope, it seems, persists as long as life lasts, and in spite of all the ghastly mistakes and the mockery of lost opportunities of the past twenty years, it is still unquenched here.

## THE FRONT PAGE

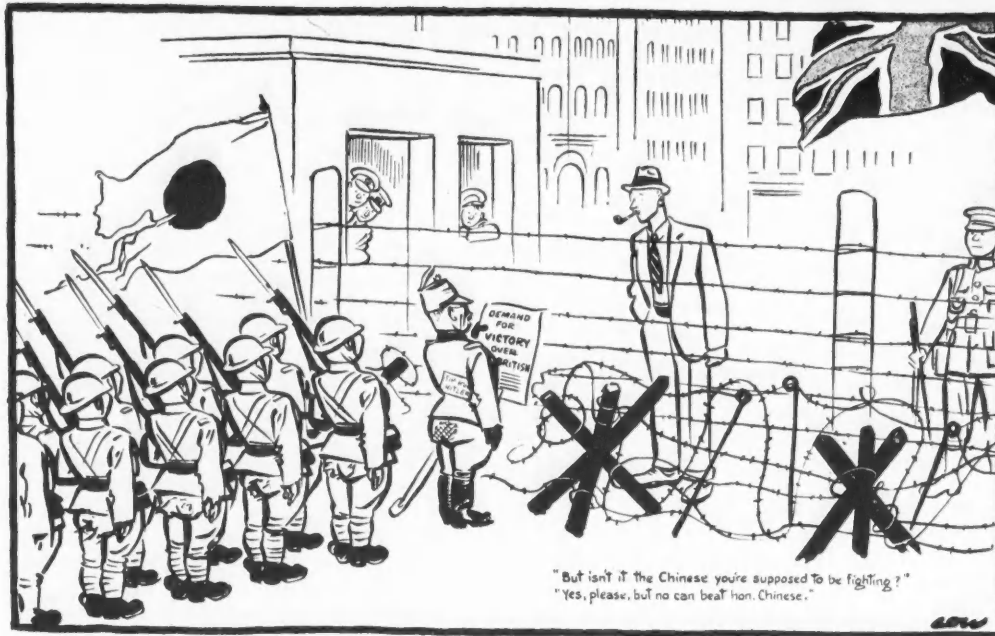
(Continued from Page One)

sending all this air time free of charge to the selected parties, in the determined proportions as arrived at by the official calculators, is made possible only by the funds which they, the license-holders, are contributing. It is not the state which is going to enable Mr. King, in large time, and Dr. Manion, in slightly lesser time, and Mr. Herridge, in goodness only knows what time, and Mr. Tim Buck, in whatever time the number of his candidates may secure for him, to orate over the air on the issues of the day without cost to themselves or their parties. Oh no! The state is not putting up a cent. It is you, gentle listener, who are thus subsidizing the politicians with whom you agree or do not agree as the case may be. It is, so far as we are aware, the first time that electors have been actually charged for the privilege of hearing their would-be rulers address them and explain why they should be given the privilege of ruling. True, we do get Charlie McCarthy and several symphony orchestras thrown in. It would be interesting to know how many people would pay for the political addresses if they were sold separately.

#### Executors Sit Up

WE ARE glad to note that the executors of some of the estates against which Mr. Hepburn has been bringing parliamentary accusations—not court charges—of fraud and evasion are beginning to protest against this misuse of language. In the *Globe and Mail* last week Messrs. E. B., A. A. and H. C. Walker, for the executors of the estate of the late Sir Edmund Walker, wrote a very emphatic denial of any suggestion that there had been either fraud or evasion in the original settlement of the Walker estate. "Although no records had been destroyed and all were examined by the departmental investigators, they completely failed to find a single asset that had been overlooked or to establish or disclose any hint of fraud or evasion. Nevertheless, we were forced to pay a substantial additional tax, together with interest at 6 per cent per annum over fourteen years. . . . What the present Department did was to reverse the decision made by the Provincial Treasurer in 1924 as to the value of certain securities and as to the exemption of modest allowances to the testator's wife and married children. No new information regarding the securities was discovered to justify the increases in valuation, and the allowances had been disclosed to the then Treasurer, who had ruled that as they were paid out of income and did not exceed the reasonable needs of the testator's wife and children, to whom they were paid, they should not be subjected to succession duty."

This is almost the first time that any public light has been shed, by any party other than the Provincial Treasurer himself, upon any of these transactions between the Treasury and the executors of re-examined estates, and we welcome it as an evidence that the persons affected do not propose to allow the allegation of fraud and evasion to be employed any longer without protest. Incidentally, while the Walker settlement in 1924 took place under the Ferguson Government, a number of those which have been revised in the last two years (including if we are not mistaken that of the Kaufman estate) took place in the regime of the Hon. E. C. Drury, and the Hon. Mr. Nixon, who was a member of the Drury cabinet, must bear his full share of the responsibility for any fraud or evasion which that Government either connived at (Mr. Hepburn is fond of suggesting connivance by officials of previous Governments) or at least failed to detect.



SOME SORT OF VICTORY URGENTLY NEEDED!

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

## The End of the Great City?

BY B. K. SANDWELL

I HAVE been reading two books which are largely on the same subject, though nobody would suspect it before reading them. One is the complete edition of Hitler's "Mein Kampf." The other is the current issue of *Fortune*, devoted to the City of New York, and quite worthy, both in bulk and in permanence, to be described as a book. Both publications are largely devoted to the subject of twentieth century urban industrial civilization. *Fortune* wonders whether New York does not represent the end of an era. Hitler is quite sure that it ought to. There are not a few thinkers in the United States who would agree with him.

The last half of the nineteenth century saw practically the whole of the "western" world aiming at the economy of urban industrialism—a thinly populated countryside cultivated with the smallest possible amount of labor and the largest possible amount of machinery, and a number of huge cities producing the machinery for cultivation and all other purposes. The historians surmise that the American Civil War was the last great clash (in the "western" world) between this economy and the old-style rural economy which Hitler wants Germany to restore, and that the victory of the North turned the tide for industrialism, the Great City, and therefore for New York.

But 1929, in the opinion of *Fortune*, was the first gun in another kind of Civil War, fought in the field of politics rather than of military action, in which it looks as if the victory may have gone to the opposing side. The Great City may have suffered a serious defeat. The evidence of that defeat *Fortune* finds partly in the heavy decline of rentals and real estate values in New York centres, but even more largely in the obvious transfer of leadership from Wall Street to Washington, from the Morgans to the Roosevelts, from the great promoters of industry and transportation to the great organizers of political action among the farmers and the small-town traders.

#### The City's Weakness

What has happened since 1929 has been the revelation of an unsuspected weakness in the new urban civilization. It has proved itself unable to look after its own workers in a period of depression. It was, of course, no new discovery that manufacturing industry is a far less stable operation than agriculture, and that when it declines it throws its workers out for anybody to care for who will. But it had always been assumed that these periods would be short and not too severe, and that the industrial workers, between cashing in on their savings and discounting their expected future earnings, would on the whole manage to get through without too much difficulty. Since 1929 that has obviously not been true. In effect agriculture has had to bear the burden of the unproductiveness and impoverishment of manufacturing industry, by being forced to accept a preposterously low price for its own products in spite of the fact that they were just as badly needed as they ever were; that that happened was that industry was unable to pay for them. The price of agricultural products was low both in money (and therefore in debt and interest paying power) and in manufactured products, for manufacturing industry, being able to curtail its production and throw its workers on the taxes when agriculture has to go on producing, can maintain its price level much more consistently than the farmer can maintain his.

(The accusation, very popular in Eastern Canada, that the agriculturist has really been supported throughout the depression by the taxes extracted from manufacturing industry is based upon a very superficial view of the situation. It may have some justification in Canada to the extent to which agricultural impoverishment has been due simply to bad crops resulting from an unexpectedly long period of drought, but it is absurd to charge a fraction of the community which has gone on working at one hundred per cent. of capacity with being a burden upon a fraction which has only been working at fifty per cent.)

#### Population Problem

The Germans have a problem which the Americans have only begun to feel in a very moderate degree and only in very recent years, the problem of pressure of population upon natural resources; indeed if the Americans, like ourselves, had not acquired the habit of being extremely extravagant and wasteful about natural resources they probably would not have to face this problem for several generations to come. They did begin to feel it, however, about the end of the Great War, and they are now rigidly restricting the increase of population so far as immigration is concerned, while their economic and philosophical tendencies favor restriction by contraception. The Germans, on the other hand, are vastly more crowded than the Americans, have a natural tendency towards a high birth-rate, and are absolutely debarré by the whole Hitlerian philosophy from the resort to contraception. There are only three other alternatives for the settlement of the population problem. All are enumerated in

"Mein Kampf" and all but one are dismissed. One is what the Germans call "internal colonization"—a small holdings movement within the existing German territory; this is rightly dismissed as entirely inadequate. One is the method chiefly relied upon by pre-War Germany, and still recommended as the proper solution by non-German economists and anti-Hitlerian Germans; this is the method of industrialization for export, the kind of national economy upon which Great Britain has relied for a century. The Germans, incidentally, think that this method has been successful for Great Britain merely because she had a vast Empire with which she could exchange her industrial products for food and raw materials upon preferential or even compulsory terms; there is certainly less truth in this idea than the Germans think, but perhaps a little more than the British are willing to admit. And the third method is that of forcible expansion of the national territory and the extension of German peasant production to the new lands, presumably with the expulsion, slaughter or economic exploitation of the present occupants.

The only methods for serious consideration by a Hitlerian German are the two last; and of these Hitler is violently opposed to the industrialization-for-export method, because he hates the kind of economy to which it leads. It involves, as Professor Ensor put it the other day in an analysis of Hitler's thought, "urbanising and proletarianising the people," and "it puts German life at the mercy of vicissitudes in foreign countries which it cannot control." A further objection, in a country situated in the middle of Europe in an age of air bombardment, is that a concentrated industrial country is exposed to serious danger in event of war.

#### "Factory Coolies"

It will thus be seen that the weaknesses of the urban industrial civilization as they present themselves to an over-crowded Germany in the middle of a hostile Europe, and to an over-taxed United States occupying half a continent and thousands of miles from any enemy are two very different things. Yet the fluctuating nature of manufacturing industry, and its ruthless disregard for the interests of its surplus workers in time of inactivity, are a major factor in both countries. Hitler's views of life were formed in the most under-privileged circles in Vienna in a period of extreme economic difficulty; he is essentially a countryman, anxious for the relative stability and security of the agricultural life. "His hatred for the misery and degradation which he saw in working-class Vienna is blistering. He regards factories and great cities as man-eaters, farms and craft-trades as man-makers. Beyond the industries that are needed to provide war materials, he does not want any more than will create autarkic reciprocity between town and country, each deriving all that it needs from the other and consuming the whole of the other's output." He speaks bitterly of the industrialization as involving Germans living "squeezed together as factory coolies for the rest of the world."

Now it is no use denouncing the theory that a peasant economy is better than a "coolie" economy, merely because it happens to be promulgated by Hitler. In spite of that fact it may very possibly be true. The chief difference between the two economies lies in the fact that so long as export markets can be found the coolie economy can expand without reference to the natural resources of the area which it controls, while the peasant economy cannot. The coolie economy can therefore expand by peaceful means—so long as it does not have to force its exports on other countries by political pressure. The peasant economy must have "lebensraum"—a supply of natural resources proportional to its population. When the population gets up to the limit of the "lebensraum" and goes on expanding, it must acquire more territory. It is therefore inevitably warlike.

But the coolie economy also has to face a problem when its markets cease to expand or begin to contract, and that is precisely the problem that Great Britain is facing now. The accepted solution has been to reconcile oneself to a decline in population, a process which is less painful to the British than to other races, because they have long been accustomed to exporting population to newer countries in which British political ideas are dominant, and there are still many such countries with vacant spaces to be occupied. (Unfortunately the present crisis has made most of them, including Canada, very reluctant to accept population imports. In the United States—which may have more excuse in the shape of a higher ratio of population to resources—a Senate committee has just reported favorably a bill which would suspend all general immigration for five years!) A redistribution of the population of the British Commonwealth (India is obviously a special problem) would allow of a substantial reduction in the export trade of Great Britain while not requiring any real reduction of the total population in British countries—if we assume that countries like Canada are really capable of maintaining a much larger population than they now have.

## Why Worry? It Isn't Necessary

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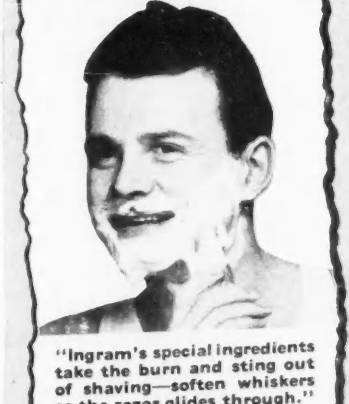
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# THE WEEK IN CANADA

## Holidaying:

ANDY DEVINE, resin-voiced Hollywood comedian and Mayor of Van Nuys, California, at Kenneally Lodge, Cliff Lake, Ont. Commented Andy on his trip: "Boy, I ain't had as much fun since I was a kid. This trip is the biggest thrill I've had since the folks back home made me mayor of Van Nuys." On Canada: "I think Canada's a swell place. This is the first time I've been up here and I like it a lot. I'm a little bit disappointed though. I've been up here 48 hours now, and I still ain't seen Santa Claus." On his job as Mayor of Van Nuys: "Well, the service clubs there chose me for mayor. That was 2 years ago. It's sort of an honorary appointment, but I guess I must be doing all right at it or they'd have fired me by this time. Van Nuys has a population of about 25,000." So far Andy is the only one of his party who hasn't caught a fish. Said he, returning empty-handed from one of the daily excursions: "Dawgones, I sat in the back seat and I got no bites. I changed seats and in 2 minutes the other guy reels in a muskie. Then I change back again and he catches them from the other seat. I'm gonna get my fish just the same, even if I have to throw my line in a gold fish bowl." He expects to be in Canada for 10 days or 2 weeks, depending upon whether or not the studio calls.



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## Whispered Around:

THE LATEST SEA SERPENT STORY. This time it comes from Skidegate Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, Prince Rupert, B.C. On several occasions wide-eyed fishermen have reported the presence of an enormous marine monster in the entrance of Skidegate Narrows. From pieces of minute but varying descriptions which have to be put together like a jig-saw puzzle, the serpent emerges as a huge eel with a long antenna on each side of its head. The head itself might be that of a sea lion, and the serpent has been seen to rear out of the water about 10 feet. When breathing on the surface it is said to make a noise like an airplane. It is dark brown in color, and apparently it plays with its food, for several fishermen have reported that it tosses seals into the air before eating them.

## Visiting:

GENE TUNNEY, former heavyweight boxing champion of the world at the farm of Ontario Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn, near St. Thomas, Ont. Tunney motored from New York to fulfill an expressed desire to see Premier Hepburn's farms. Said the Premier: "I'm going to show him everything we've got." So Mr. Tunney spent a busy day swimming in Lake Laurier, cantering on Western ponies and touring the Premier's farms. Particularly was he interested in the stables where pure-bred Clydesdales and Percherons were on exhibit. One of the first



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H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT, whose husband, brother to His Majesty King George VI, will take over the post of Governor-General of Australia from Lord Gowrie, whose resignation takes effect in November, 1939.



CARTOON OF THE WEEK: "Argus" in the Toronto Globe and Mail voices the question that is in the minds of Canadian voters as an early Federal election becomes more and more probable.

people on the farm to be introduced to the ex-champion was Eddie Polci, former amateur lightweight champion of Ontario, now chauffeur and chef to the Premier. Invited Mr. Tunney: "How about putting the gloves on with me?" Accepted Eddie: "I'll put the gloves on with him if he wants me to. Even if he knocks me out, I'll have the satisfaction of knowing it was Gene Tunney did it." But the proposed bout was never staged, even though Eddie had his boxing gloves dusted off in readiness. For Tunney had to leave suddenly for New York. However, he promised that he would be back on July 27 and suggested that the exhibition be postponed until then.

## Urged:

By CAIRNE WILSON, Canada's first woman Senator, that the Dominion open its doors to European refugees. In Winnipeg, Man., to address the convention of the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, she had this to say about taking in the oppressed: "The Canadian people are ready to open their homes to these refugees, particularly the children, but the difficulties and delays in securing their admittance are so great that one is afraid they might commit suicide before they can come." On women in politics: "The parties usually expect a woman to be the party's standard bearer in places where she has no hope of winning. The C.C.F. have been more generous to women than either the Liberal or Conservative parties. But the sad part is that women themselves have not always supported women candidates." On the Quebec Padlock Law: "... that terrible thing. Being directed against Communism of which there is hardly any in Quebec, it puts a very strong weapon in the hands of Fascist organizations. What is more likely to create Communism than an effort to suppress it?" On Canada's foreign policy: "It is hard for me to speak because I am a supporter of Prime Minister Mackenzie King but I think it unfortunate that, although Canada has



made her voice heard at Geneva, it has always been in a very negative way."

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## Fished Out:

Of Lake Couchiching at Orillia, Ont., Percy Bartleman, by STEPHEN LEACOCK, famous Canadian humorist and political economist. Professor Leacock and his caretaker were putting out in a motor launch for a day's fishing when a terrific storm swept the lake, taking many small craft completely unawares. Just as Leacock had decided to stay home, he spotted



Bartleman's overturned canoe with the young man clinging to it. After two unsuccessful attempts in the heavy seas, the rescue was effected. To the Professor, it was an every-day run-of-the-mill sort of rescue. But next day as he sat at the breakfast table engaged in the delicate task of cracking an egg, the telephone rang. It was London, Eng., calling. English newspapers wanted to hear the story from the humorist's own lips. Remark the professor on trans-Atlantic telephone service: "It's a great thing." On the rescue: "It just goes to show that either Orillia is important, I am or Bartleman is. One London editor read me the story he had and certainly it hadn't lost anything on its trip across the ocean. Journalism must be a wonderful thing. The further around the world this rescue business gets, the bigger it gets. When it reaches Moscow, I'll let you know."

## Mussed Up:

THE PLANS OF A POLICE CONSTABLE at Goderich, Ont. Detailed to watch a dance hall near Goderich in which bootleggers were suspected of operating, the constable drove up into a long line of cars in front of the dive and parked. The car he was driving had come from about 90 miles away and there was no danger of anyone spotting the license. But there was danger of someone spotting the copper. So as some people passed close by, he slumped down behind the steering wheel to avoid being recognized. As he did so his knee set off the siren which sounded unmistakably like a police siren. Immediately the dance hall was emptied. People, including the suspected bootleggers, poured out and scurried in all directions. The constable did the only thing remaining. He went home. After all, trying to catch bootleggers with a screaming police siren is like trying to snare butterflies with a lasso. It just can't be done.

## Embarked:

SIR WILFRED GRENFELL, 74, famous author and missionary surgeon, on "somewhere near" his 25th trip to Labrador, since he first landed there 47 years ago. Brief autobiography: "I'm from England, you know, and in my youth I couldn't see much use in sticking around Harley Street. Of course, I might have made a lot of money like others, but that wasn't what I wanted. I wanted to do something to help others. Finally, a friend who had spent some time in Labrador and Newfoundland told me about conditions there. How the people were in debt, without doctors, and everything generally was run down. So I told myself that if I could accomplish something worth while, I would be doing something worth while." On modern young people: "Why, they're every bit as good as the youngsters of my time.... I was supposed to have 18 Scottish lads coming with me on this trip, but at the last minute they were kept from coming. Eighteen more youths volunteered almost immediately from the United States." Sir Wilfred sailed on the liner North Star from Montreal, Que.



loneliness she decided to adopt the kittens which had been born several days before. The mother cat objected strenuously, but in the ensuing Donnybrook she was driven off minus sizeable patches of hide. However, when the hen went in search of food, the mother cat stealthily moved her family. But Biddy, infuriated, discovered the litter again, and like a feathered tornado drove off the mother. Curry, who had been watching, decided it was time to intervene. He shut up the hen for several days. Now both the hen and the mother cat fuss over the brood.

## Home Again:

FRANZ JOHNSTON, Canadian artist, from a 5-month's sojourn in the Arctic Circle. With him from Great Bear Lake he brought a hundred sketches and paintings ready to exhibit and he expects to finish a good many more in the near future. Said he of the Arctic: "Every one up in the Arctic is bushed. Any one who stays there must be. A man who goes to live up there should marry a squaw. A man who goes up there should live as the Eskimos live and become one of them." About the Eskimos: "... the Eskimos are genuine Communists in the real sense. Everything they have is yours and everything you have is theirs. And that applies to everything, including wives and sweethearts." On his stay: "... if I had stayed another month I would have been bushed." Old timers scoffed at the possibility of John-



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ton's being bushed. Said one: "No doubt Johnston is using the word 'bushed' in its casual sense, applicable to people who talk to themselves. If so, he is technically inaccurate right off the bat. When you go around talking to yourself, you are not bushed. It's when you start answering yourself back that you are. From my personal experience, I doubt if anyone in the Great Bear Lake area could qualify under those terms."

## Related:

By ROLAND BELANGER, cook at the Quebec and North Shore Paper Company's camp in the North Shore woods at Franquelin, Que., the tale of the week. The story concerned Belanger's feelings when he awakened one night to find a 300-pound bear prowling around the interior of his shack. His own words: "I was frozen with fright. The bear stood right beside my cot and I could feel his breath on my face. He lifted his paws as though to grab me. Finally, I managed to cry out." His shouts brought the lumber jacks running to his cabin. Belanger again: "The men remained frozen on the threshold when they saw the bear so close to my cot. But then one of them, Eugene Boucher of Cap Chat, Que., ran back to the camp headquarters, snatched up a rifle and returned to shoot the bear square between the eyes."

## Settled:

By STANLEY CURRY of Moose Jaw, Sask., the tiff between a hen and a cat as to which should be custodian of the latter's litter. The old hen had tried to hatch out chicks, but was as unsuccessful as though she had been setting on door knobs. In her



ed from 1919 until one day last week. And on that day Bert Leclair sallied forth with a quarter-inch hook and a cotton clothesline. He snaffled a maskinonge weighing 33 pounds. But that didn't satisfy Bert. He baited his hook with a 3-pound sucker and an hour after landing the 'lunge he hooked a 24-pound sturgeon. Any day now he expects to see fishermen lined up four deep along the river banks trying to repeat the performance.

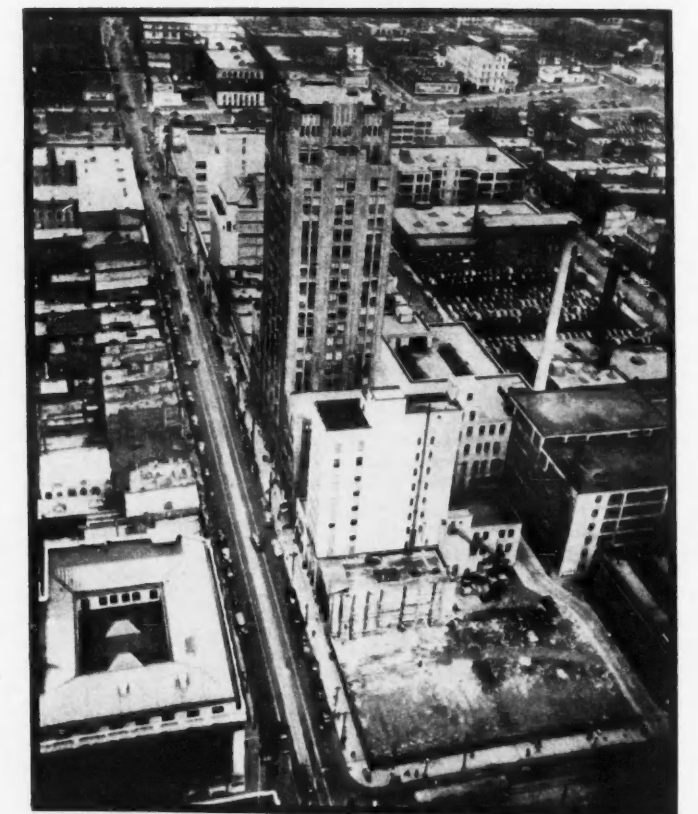
## Struck:

FLORIDA LAMARCHE, of North Bay, Ont., by lightning. Florida was standing beside a stove one night in her sister's home when she was struck. For about an hour her left arm was paralyzed and she was un-



able to talk. Said she of her experience: "I just heard a crash and that's all I knew about it. I had my arms

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THAT VACANT LOT in the lower right hand corner of the above picture is at the junction of Toronto's Bay and King Streets. On it will be erected the new Bank of Montreal building which will be the headquarters for the superintendence of the Ontario branches and the main office of the Bank in Toronto. To be 16 storeys, 232 feet high, the building will be completely modern, and will be ready for the tenants by September, 1940. Before the end of 1940, the Bank of Montreal expects to be doing business on the site.

raised and when I was hit it jerked my arm straight down. I felt numb all over. I almost fell, and I guess I would have if the table hadn't been so close and I grabbed it and sat down. I wanted something cold and I drank all the ice water I could get. Then I sucked ice. I could hear all right but I couldn't talk." Miss Lamarche didn't see the lightning. But her sister did. She saw "a flash of flame" and said "there was a funny sizzling noise when Florida was struck." To date Florida has drunk gallons of ice water and for a long time she suffered from a throbbing headache and loss of appetite.

## Required:

That when GEORGE BAKER assessor of the town of Gananoque, Ont., makes his rounds, he ask local residents if they have dogs. The information simplifies the task of collecting the tax. Visiting one of the town's upright citizens last week, Baker asked if the latter owned a dog. "Oh, no," replied the citizen, shaking his head virtuously and emphatically. Just then a dog crept out from under the stove. "Get back under there," yelled the householder, taking a kick in the general direction of the dog. But Baker wasn't impressed. "One dog," he wrote in his little book.



# AT QUEEN'S PARK

## The Worms Are Turning

BY POLITICUS

PREMIER HEPBURN has tremendous power in his hands and full well knows it. For five years he has been using that power over his followers in Ontario's Legislature until they have reached the stage of looking under the bed before uttering the tiniest bit of criticism on any item of his ever-changing line.

But even with members who cannot live politically without his say-so there has come a point beyond which they refuse to go. That final mark is support of the Conservative forces in the next federal election.

The editorial kite, thinly disguised as a news story, carried by the *Globe and Mail* last week in its choice spot on page one, charting the course for provincial Liberal support for Dr. Manion, has had its repercussions. Get a provincial Liberal member alone, in his hotel room, and he will talk, ("But for Heaven's sake swear you won't use my name!"). But first he will look into the clothes closets, examine the wash room, close the transom. Then he will unburden his soul.

The refrain runs the same way in each case. Talks with several members from different parts of the province bring the same result. Their whole argument is based on the theory of the lesser of two evils, with their political life in the balance.

There are 90 seats in Ontario's Legislature. There are 82 seats in the House of Commons for Ontario. In the rural areas the boundaries of a great number of the provincial seats coincide with those of the federal seats. In most others for all practical purposes the ridings are the same though the boundaries are not. There is one Liberal association which acts for the federal and provincial ridings. The federal member helped the provincial one in his election of 1937. The provincial member, regardless of what Mr. Hepburn's own desires may be, will support his federal member.

As an example take the case of the riding of Northumberland. The federal member is Billy Fraser. He is a tough campaigner who knows all the old political tricks and has invented some new ones himself. He was elected in 1930 and again in 1935. In 1934 he was the biggest single factor in the election of Harold Norman Carr, the provincial Liberal member for Northumberland. In 1937 Mr. Carr's success at the polls was again in large measure due to the ability of Mr. Fraser. Mr. Carr, if he wishes to stay in the House must, simply must, support Mr. Fraser in the coming election. He has no other way out, Mr. Hepburn willing or not.

### Can't Reciprocate

So it goes in the vast majority of the ridings in Ontario. Mr. Hepburn simply cannot force his members to take the stump for the federal Conservatives. For, as the furtive provincial Liberals argue, suppose a Conservative is elected in the federal field it is impossible to expect that conservative member to turn around and support the provincial Liberal member. Party ties are too strong. And even politicians, with their quick turning of corners, do not expect the impossible.

All the Liberal provincial members spoken to are unanimous in the opinion that if Mr. Hepburn tries to lead them into the Conservative party there will be a revolt. Today, for the first time, Mr. Hepburn is close to a revolt. Even the threat of loss of patronage will not have any effect on the majority of Mr. Hepburn's followers. For the sake of their own skins they will have to support Mr. King's candidates.

### Mr. Sullivan's View

Bart G. Sullivan is the new secretary of the National Liberal Committee for Ontario. His organization is affiliated with the National Liberal Organization at Ottawa under Senator Norman Lambert. Because of Mr. Hepburn's dislike for Mr. King, Harry Johnson will not organize the province of Ontario for Mr. King's forces. Senator Lambert had to set up a new body under Ottawa's control. Mr. Sullivan should have some idea of what the provincial Liberal members will do in the forthcoming election. Here is what he has to say. "I am certain there will be full

support of the federal Liberal candidates by the provincial Liberal members. Nothing else can happen."

And again he has this to say. "I don't know of a single federal Liberal convention at which the provincial Liberal member has not been present."

Meanwhile the Conservatives are both happy and unhappy. Happy, because of the continuing fight between federal and provincial Liberals. Unhappy, because they don't like Mr. Hepburn and never did.

One Conservative put it this way. "Do you mean to tell me that Mitch and I will be on the same platform? The hell you say!"

### Can They be Ditched?

Dr. Manion, of course, will accept help from any source he can get it. He wouldn't be human if he didn't. He has publicly held out the olive branch to both Mr. Hepburn and Premier Duplessis on two occasions. He has assured his audiences that he can get co-operation from the Ontario and Quebec premiers.

But there is another question that is bothering Conservatives, assuming Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Duplessis do line up with the Conservative federal leader. President Roosevelt welcomed the support of Father Coughlin and William Randolph Hearst in 1932. He ditched them after he was elected.

## A Wise and Witty Justice

BY H. H. KRITZWISER

About the higher courts of the Dominion, particularly appeal courts, there is usually a frosty, austere dignity. But the Court of Appeal of the province of Saskatchewan may become quite a lively place now that it has Mr. Justice Thomas C. Davis as its youngest member, at the age of 50.

For the name of the new justice was a political by-word in Saskatchewan for wit, vigor and resourcefulness.

As Attorney-General of Saskatchewan up to June, Mr. Justice Davis enjoyed an extraordinary career. It may be said that an able man such as Mr. Justice Davis would have made a name for himself anyway. But history has it that the Davis entry into the public life of the province, and his speedy promotion to the government at the age of 37, were due to two odd chances.

His native city, Prince Albert, in the late war years, was having a heated civic election. Able men were being sought. Not long out of law school, Mr. Davis was paying little heed. Nomination day came. A group of men stood on the city's streets discussing the election. Mr. Davis happened by. One grasped him and said "here's our man." Nothing would do but Mr. Davis must enter the election battle. He did. He won an alderman's seat. He was only 27.

He was alderman for four years. Then he became mayor for another four. From the mayoral chair, he leaped into provincial politics in 1925. He won easily. In fact, Mr. Davis was ever an easy winner, and at no time in his whole political career did he ever experience the disappointment of defeat.

But before he came to the legislature, one day he was conducting a case at Hoey, Saskatchewan. Unknown to Mr. Davis, a stranger slipped in the back of the courtroom, listened awhile and then left.

After but a year as a private member, Mr. Davis won a place in the government of Hon. James G. Gardiner, now federal minister of agriculture, then premier of Saskatchewan. He was only 37. It was after he had been invited to take a cabinet post, that he learned that the stranger who had listened to his case in the Hoey courtroom had been Mr. Gardiner himself. Mr. Davis had impressed the Gardiner mind then with his ability.

The Saskatchewan government has been weakened by Mr. Davis' departure for the peace of the appeal court. He was rated as the government's ablest member, its sharpest attacker and cleverest defender. Oppositions feared his witty sharp tongue, and



MR. JUSTICE DAVIS

But can the Hepburn-Duplessis combination be ditched? Those who know the inherent toughness of both provincial premiers do not think so.

Add new movements: the one by federal Liberals to get Mr. Hepburn to go on a long ocean voyage.

The *Globe and Mail* did not run the following heading under its stock daily head, "Your Morning Smile." The heading on page one was: "PUTS COUNTRY BEFORE PARTY, SAYS HEPBURN"

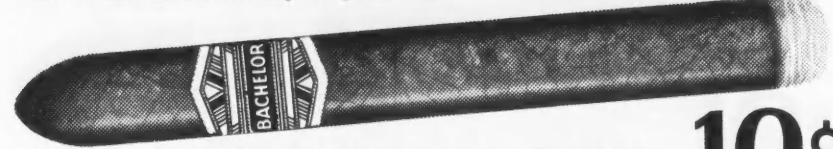
(Mr. Carr's case cited above is used merely as an example. For his protection Politicus wishes it clearly understood that Mr. Carr was not one of the members with whom he was in a locked hotel room. No information in this article was obtained from Mr. Carr.)

debates in which he took part often were pretty rough-and-tumble affairs. But never dull.

Mr. Davis' presentation of the Saskatchewan case to the Rowell Commission won wide attention and commendation. He was also the province's representative at the coronation of King George and Queen Elizabeth in 1937.

Essentially a man of action and vigor, the new justice is to get a task to his liking. He also fathered much of the province's debt adjustment legislation. When he goes to work, he will take over the province's second board of review under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.

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## DEAR MR. EDITOR

### LADY JUSTICES

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ON PAGE four of the June twenty-fourth issue of SATURDAY NIGHT one reads, under the portrait of a most charming young lady:—"Thrilled . . . at being the second woman Justice of the Peace in Ontario." Quite an honor, no doubt, and a step forward in the march of progress of women in public life.

Referring to a certain Blue Book, one of those interesting annual publications printed by the Province of Ontario, the reader learns that at the time of this young lady's appointment, there were women acting as Justices of the Peace, and appointed by the said Province of Ontario, in the following places: Brockville, Merriton, London, Simcoe, Stratford, Orillia, and Warren.

The error, however, may be overlooked when one considers that for one reader of a Government Blue Book there will be thousands of readers of SATURDAY NIGHT, and, after all, does it really matter?

Marion Kearney, Toronto.

In the interests of accuracy, yes.—Ed.

### DUPLESSIS

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

PETER FRASER says in your issue of May 20: "In Montreal, *Le Devoir* gives him (Paul Gouin) space when it can do so without offending its friend Duplessis."

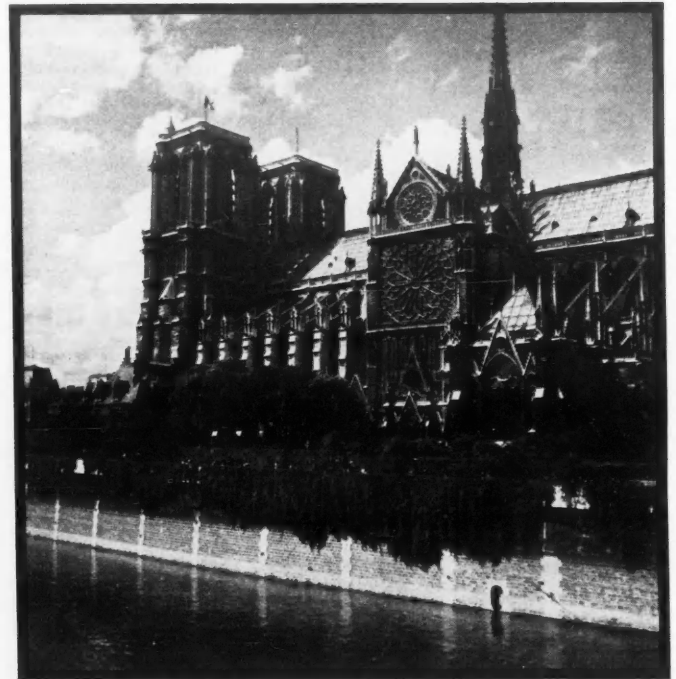
At any time, and under any circumstances, *Le Devoir* gives the utmost possible space to Mr. Gouin's speeches, whatever Mr. Duplessis may think about them, and even after Mr. Gouin had made nasty and quite unwarranted cracks at *Le Devoir*. Our

paper's first duty is towards its readers, and we have never inquired as to Mr. Duplessis' opinions about Mr. Gouin's remarks. We always give the substance, and sometimes even the full text, of important speeches on provincial politics by Mr. Gouin and Mr. Damien Bouchard, both official leaders of the Quebec Liberal Opposition, and by Dr. Hamel, Mr. Gouin,

etc. Mr. Duplessis has nothing to do with *Le Devoir*'s editorial conduct and has never asked nor tried to have *Le Devoir* take such or such an attitude on any subject.

GEORGES PELLETIER.

(Editor's Note: Our contributor Peter Fraser writes that he had no intention of suggesting that *Le Devoir* was under the control of Mr. Duplessis, and that he is quite satisfied that *Le Devoir*'s editorial policy is based upon the needs and tastes of its readers.)



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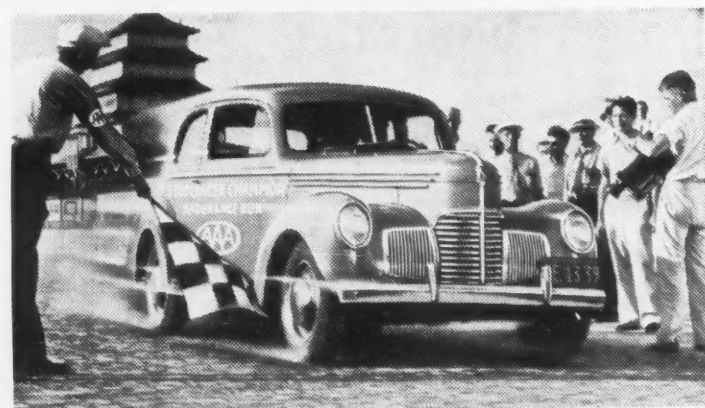
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## The Coketale Hour

BY MONA GOULD

PEOPLE have been coming back from brisk little jaunts to New York for some time now. It's annoying, of course, when we have to stay home. But we never could resist asking questions about far fields. They have all, without exception, had something to say about the Stork Club. That's the place to go if you're celebrity hunting to the tinkling accompaniment of something in a tall glass. The Stork Club! In our town it's Scapis, and there really isn't such an awful lot of difference!

Now take the genial hosts; Billingsley at the Stork, and Scapis at Scapis. Both gentlemen smile at you when you come in and smile at you when you go out. That is, provided you've behaved yourself, and of course you have.

There's the little matter of décor, too. O, I know if all the mirrors in the Stork Club were laid end to end it would be an overwhelming spectacle, all glitter and gleam and sumptuous appointments. But we don't lag, really. We've been quite grand ever since Bill put in those high-backed benches with the cream and rose paint and the red plush seats!

### School for Scandal

Just like the Stork, too, it's certainly the place to go for a bird's-eye view of life and a quick résumé of the day's news! It has its Raised Eyebrow Department, without benefit of Winchell, of course, but right up to the minute on the very latest romances, scandals, intriguing escapades. If you're simply dying of curiosity about some one, my dear, Scapis is the place.

Now the Stork, we understand from a connoisseur of long traveling, may have a decided run on some one cocktail this week and another the next. Maybe they are "shocking pink" after Schiaparelli today—... and gone tomorrow. Maybe they're teal blue with a red cherry winking up at you like the Evil Eye. This never happens at Scapis! No Sir! It's a Coke, of course. Not that your choice is limited, because you can have lemon Coke, or bottled Coke (if you're a plutocrat) or fountain Coke. The main ingredient however, is always static.

If you happen to be a habitué of the place, and a great many of our best people are, you may come to have a nodding or even a speaking acquaintance with some one of the little waitresses. In this case you have what is known as a "drag," and you may in time come to achieve a bit of cracked ice in your drink. Of course this doesn't always happen, and as new faces are constantly putting in an appearance, you may find yourself supplanted, shall we say, and so it's better not to expect extras.

### Politics Are Serious

Lately, in Scapis the current talk has been pretty war-like. If Mr. Hitler knew some of the macabre and ignominious ends to which he has been put... It takes a high school lad to conjure up poetic justice. Mussolini has come in for his share of "ribbing" too, and Neville Chamberlain, like his so famous umbrella, has been up and down, and not quite so uppity tomorrow.

Discussion has been heated and continuous, often running on into the second Coke (fountain, of course), the participants sometimes rising to their feet in the heat of the moment to pound on the table. There have been times when the genial Bill has found it necessary to point a peremptory digit at the offenders and ask, or tell, them as the case may be to *SIT DOWN!* We cannot reproduce in cold script the statement as it comes alive, and full bodied, from the proprietor's lips.



CANADA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. The secondary industries section of the Canadian Pavilion is featured by a 15-foot group denoting electrical energy. In the background are murals showing different types of industries while pictorial statistics on revolving rollers tell the story of Canada's expansion in a novel manner.

—Photo by Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau.

After the I.O.D.E. circulated their little cards listing what you could do to serve your country in case of conflict, that question was brought up by the devotees of Scapis. The reactions were varied and interesting.

One lad who paints signs, and works for an advertising service, thought that he could probably be invaluable as a lyer-on-his-back-on-the-ground-under-an-airplane, painting those mysterious and significant symbols on the lower side of the wings, for as he reasonably expressed it, "Somebody must do that!"

The visiting bond salesman were glum. "I guess I could fill sand bags," said one. "That is, if I had a shovel." "Well, I'm going to organize an entertainment unit, and be another Dumbells," said another.

"I'll dole out the rum in canteen," said the most practical one of all. "And I shall play the pipes and stir the morale of the troops to boiling point," announced a Scot, which ended the discussion there and then even as the Bagpipes would in all probability end any conflict.

### Fashion Centre

After each Drama League Play the leading luminaries assemble in Scapis for the post mortem, just as the darlings of the New York stage loiter at the Stork. It's the same thing, in essence, only our Thespians are younger and better-looking as a rule. You can hear the Gloomy Dane soliloquizing over a glass, à la Gielgud, and Gertrude Lawrence doing those

darling swoops and gurgles so like Gertrude herself that you're almost afraid to look!

No "Name Band" glitters from an illuminated shell, but if you still have a big nickle after you've paid for your Coke (and that of your current Fair One), you can pop it into a machine that will reproduce—well, anything in the machine. It's quite all right after hours to do a tentative Astaire-Rogers routine if you can resist joggling the customers' elbows. Of course if you run out of nickles you can't dance.

You can see the local newspaper scribes "bending an elbow" at the front counter, or toying with a fudge nut sundae in one of the booths while they discuss the latest scoop. We don't have a lot, mind you, but when we do...!

If you're looking for fashion notes, Scapis is the place because our little Collegiate Grads and under-grads can be pretty impressive. If "Snoods" are being worn, that's where they'll crop up. If it's the Peasant Hankie season, you can soon see, because all along the long line of booths a sort of intense rivalry will be going on.

If some more sophisticated habitués have been out of town, and tempted beyond endurance has shopped elsewhere, you can see the fruits of such sowing at Scapis, and hear the devastating comments. The editors of Vogue might just as well know right here and now that there are reproductions and reproductions.

The Stork Club? ... O, yes, we suppose so... but you don't need to travel. Meet you in Scapis, in an hour!

## Steiger's New Picture

BY A. H. WALLS

JUST about three years ago Fred Steiger of Saskatoon first began painting on canvas ideas which had been insisted upon some form of expression. Today the Saskatoon painter ranks among the foremost as an interpreter of his countrymen.

While some of his characterizations are of people familiar the world over, a few are living canvases of Western Canadians, typical of a period which will be historic in Canadian annals.



"COURAGE," the latest work of Fred Steiger, the famous Saskatoon artist.

Intensive power and vitality linked with excellent draftsmanship have created recognition for his work all over the Dominion. Even photographs of his canvases have been sufficient to create a sensation among critics and students of human character.

Led by his famous "Drought" study, Steiger's other works in the past two years, nine in number, have all received marked attention from art critics, some having been accepted and exhibited by the Ontario Society of Artists and by the Royal Canadian Academy. They are: "Forgotten," "The Patriot," "Bachelor Button," "The Wanderer," "Alone," "Mike," "Self Portrait," "Struggle," and "Adoration."

The young artist recently completed what most of those who have seen the painting believe to be his masterpiece. Like his other works, this study, which he has styled "Courage," is intensely striking, powerful and full of the message of the painter. It tells the story of the Canadian mother, the courageous spirit of the people of a country which has fought through arduous pioneering, through a long period of terrible depression. "Courage" is a picture of hope rather than despair. It portrays a mother who, clutching her baby to her breast, with chin up, bravely battled adversity and triumphed. She sees a rift in the clouds, the blue of hope which has been so delicately produced by the artist.

GREATLY impressed with Steiger's studies and recognizing their value in illustrating its own great work, the Canadian Welfare Council at Ottawa has used some of these studies on its pamphlet covers which are circulated over the Dominion.

The tremendous appeal of Steiger's paintings is instanced in a letter received by Miss Charlotte Whitton, Council director, from one who received one of these brochures. He writes:

"Dear Miss Whitton: I thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me the 'Dependency Outlook for 1938.' It was very kind of you. But I have a confession to make. I think I shall spend more time looking at the magnificent painting on the cover, than reading the inside pages; that painting never wearies. It is one of the most beautiful things I have ever seen."



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# Confusion in Australian Politics

BY J. A. STEVENSON

IN THE politics of the Australian Commonwealth there has developed a situation of great confusion and perplexity, and although the present Parliament has still more than a year of its statutory term to run a general election seems inevitable before many months elapse. This confusion was produced by the sudden death last April of the Rt. Hon. J. J. Lyons, the ex-Labor politician who, after breaking with his original party, became head of the United Australia party and led a coalition ministry to successive victories in 1931, 1934 and 1937. He was the linchpin of the coalition formed between his own party and the Country party led by Sir Earle Page, and when on his death the latter assumed the premiership it was understood to be only a makeshift arrangement until agreement could be reached about a permanent successor to Lyons.

Admittedly the ablest figure in Australian politics was Mr. Robert G. Menzies, who had resigned a large practice at the Australian bar to become Attorney General. But early this year he had resigned from the Cabinet on the issue of national insurance; when the Cabinet decided

ated that neither he nor any of his party would sit in a Cabinet with Mr. Menzies, and he followed this up by making a very invidious personal attack upon Menzies, alleging among other things that although an officer of the Australian territorial force and a healthy young man in 1914 he had evaded active service in the last war. It was the same accusation as Mr. Mackenzie King had to face on his re-entry to Parliament in 1919, and when Menzies offered in a dignified speech the same defence of family responsibilities, he secured the sympathy of a great majority of the Australian people. He also dealt very severely with Sir Earle Page and told him that he had "closed, bolted and barred the door for co-operation for reasons offensive, personal, paltry, and unrelated to the situation."

## A Young Cabinet

Mr. Menzies was compelled to form a Cabinet out of the talent available in his own party, and among the sixteen members of the new ministry which is one of the youngest that Australia has ever known, he only included seven members of the Lyons Cabinet. He himself took over the Treasury from Mr. Casey, whom he placed in charge of a new Ministry of Supply and Development and authorized to function with General Street, the Minister for Defence, and Mr. Fairbairn, the Minister for Aviation, as a committee entrusted with the task of speeding up the country's preparations for war. He made the veteran Mr. W. M. Hughes Attorney General and Minister of Industry and induced Sir Henry Gullett to return to office as Minister of External Affairs. But since the Menzies ministry in default of the support of the Country party commands only a following of 26 out of 75 members in the House of Representatives, it has been leading a very precarious and uncomfortable existence, and has never been sure of a majority although two or three members of the Country party who were incensed at Sir Earle Page's attack upon Mr. Menzies have been giving the government steady support. Sir Earle Page on his part is in no very happy frame of mind; his prestige with the public has suffered and an element of his party is frankly anxious to drop him and secure a new leader, who could work with Menzies.

Fortunately, however, for the ministry the Labor party is still rent by internal fissures and quarrels which impair its ability to exploit the situation which has developed. And Sir Earle Page and the followers who remain loyal to him, being aware of the unpopularity of the Labor party's socialistic program with the farmers, are afraid to co-operate with it for the purpose of putting Mr. Menzies out of office. So the latter has been hanging on by the skin of his teeth, and his Government lately suffered a damaging blow when it lost to the Labor party the by-election for the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Lyons.

## Not a Tame Cat

Premier Menzies, who is in the prime of life at the age of 51, has a richer endowment of political gifts than any Australian politician has possessed since Alfred Deakin died. A first-rate lawyer, he proved himself a capable parliamentarian and administrator, and he combines an attractive personality with a fund of vigorous energy. An excellent platform speaker, he won during his first official visit to Britain a great reputation by the forthright frankness of his speeches and the originality of mind revealed by them. He has the reputation of not suffering fools gladly and of not

being easy to work with, but he was the dominating personality in the last Lyons Cabinet and is not letting the grass grow under his feet in his new office. He is deeply interested in the international situation, and it is quite certain that he will make Australia's voice a more important factor in the foreign policy of the British Commonwealth than his predecessor ever did. He is a convinced believer in the value of the Commonwealth as an institution, but he will never be ready as Lyons too often was to play the role of tame cat to Downing Street. Already he has announced that Australia will in the near future send her own diplomatic representatives to Washington and Tokyo, and he proposes to initiate regular discussions in the Federal Parliament upon international affairs and their implications for Australia.

This month he has produced a Budget which would be counted highly satisfactory in most countries. With revenues for the last fiscal year estimated at £93,256,000 (466 million dollars), which was slightly above the forecast, and expenditures placed at £92,629,000 (463 million dollars), which was slightly below the figure predicted, he has been able to show a surplus after paying out of current revenues £9,500,000 (\$47,000,000) towards the cost of the defence program.

For the time being the defence program is occupying the main attention of the Ministry. Last December the original sum allocated to a three-

year rearmament program was increased to £63,000,000 (\$310,000,000), and now further commitments which will raise the aggregate cost to £70,000,000 (\$340,000,000) have been accepted. As the result of a report of the Inspector-General, Lieutenant-General Squires, the strength of the regular army has been raised to 7,500. It will be used at present as a training ground for the officers and instructors required for an expanding militia or a future conscript army. The Lyons Cabinet had considered the question of reintroducing a system of compulsory service for the militia which had prevailed before the last war, but it had rejected the idea and decided in favor of an effort to raise the strength of the territorial militia from 35,000 to 70,000. There has been such a satisfactory response to the appeal for volunteer recruits that the establishment of the militia is now above its authorized strength, but there is still in many quarters a strong agitation for compulsory service on the ground that the burden of defence should not be left to ardent young patriots, and it has gained momentum since the British Government introduced a plan of conscription for the militia. The Labor party has in its official platform an anti-compulsory service plank, and the Australian Council of Trades Unions along with other working-class bodies is still officially opposed to compulsory service, but not a few Labor politicians have come to favor it. Indeed nowadays there is no wide gulf between the defence program of the Government and the Labor party, and Mr.

Curtin, the leader of the latter, has accused Ministers of stealing defence policies which he had advocated before them.

## For a Big Air Force

As in Canada the Government is pinning a great deal of faith upon its air force as an instrument of defence and is spending large sums upon its enlargement and the improvement of its efficiency. Efforts are being made to build up a domestic aircraft industry, and one factory in Victoria has orders in hand for 100 Wirraway planes, while the Clyde Engineering Co., with a large plant near Sydney, which makes locomotives, farm implements and various kinds of machinery, has made arrangements for the co-operation of well-known British manufacturers for the production of aircraft. There has, however, been great difficulty experienced in securing delivery of two million pounds worth of planes and other aerial equipment ordered in Britain, and as a result the defence authorities are tapping the resources of the United States and are securing from American firms fifty Lockheed planes.

The three existing air bases are being enlarged, and new ones are being constructed at Sydney, Brisbane, Perth, Canberra, Port Darwin and three other places, the objective being to provide bases and equipment which will accommodate nineteen squadrons with a first-line strength of 212 planes.

There has also been a substantial increase in the strength and effectiveness of the Australian Navy during the past year. A proposal to order a new first-class battleship in Britain

was turned down on account of the heavy expense (\$80,000,000), but two new cruisers, christened the Adelaide and the Perth, have been acquired and they give Australia a fleet of six modern cruisers, with auxiliary craft. Australia is able to undertake for herself a considerable amount of naval shipbuilding at the Cockatoo dockyard and it will be expected to turn out before June 1941 two flotilla leaders, two sloops, three boom defence vessels and twelve motor vessels.

## A Commonwealth Task

Today the main apprehension of the Australian people concerns the possibility that in the event of a general war with Japan siding with the Fascist powers of Europe, the Japanese navy will proceed to achieve complete domination in the Eastern Pacific and make raids upon the coasts of Australia and destroy her seaborne trade. It is feared that the Singapore base, to which Australia has contributed, will not offer much real protection, so there has been considerable support for a proposal that Australia should be helped by the rest of the Commonwealth to establish a chain of air and naval bases stretching from Singapore to the Fiji Islands. As a start the Australian Government is spending this year four million dollars on a naval and air base at Port Moresby in New Guinea and on lesser works at Pt. Darwin. But the Australians are also counting a great deal upon the protection of the American Navy, and President Roosevelt added immensely to his popularity in Australia, which was already great, when he ordered the American battle fleet or the greater part of it to return to the Pacific last spring.

## LOVE UNFORGETTABLE

THE tides between the isles,  
deep-green and rotten,  
rank with the smell of the sea,  
make bitter rhyme.  
In all these years I have not  
once forgotten:  
Not once forgotten you,  
in all this time.

The plunderous surge rolls inland,  
roughly breaking  
The pathway of the morning,  
cool and sweet,  
As once the bitter tempest  
of heart's aching  
Swept up the wintry dusk  
between our feet.

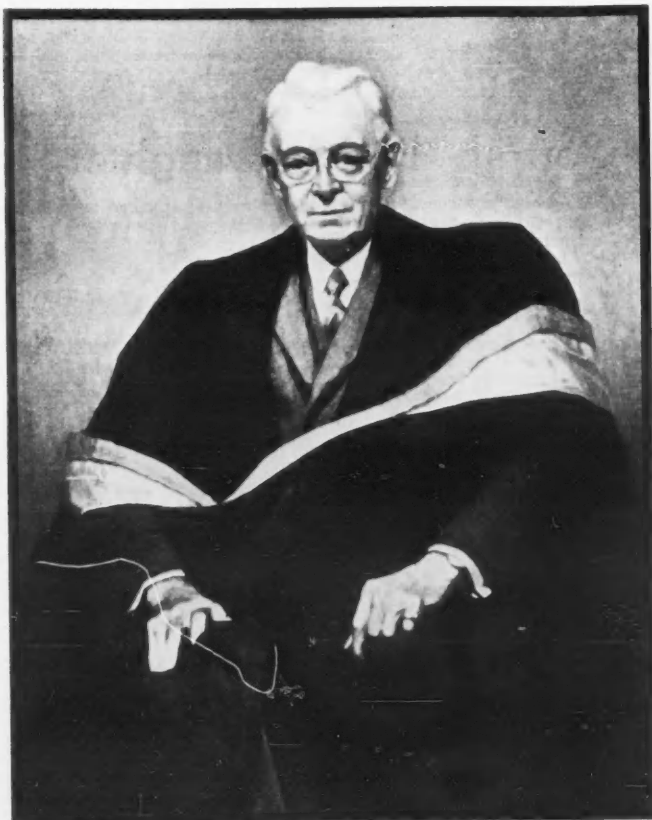
But the world changeth,  
and the heart forsaketh,  
And the remembered footsteps  
come no more,  
Where idle sails are spread,  
and the surf breaketh  
Along the shore. . .

Only the anguish of the storm  
begotten,  
Haunting the distance with  
a bitter rhyme  
Repeats in vain: "I have not  
once forgotten:  
Not once forgotten you  
in all that time."

R. H. GRENVILLE.

to drop the scheme on the ground of its expense he declared that he had given pledges about it during the last election which he could not fore-swear, and that as he had differed with his colleagues on questions of defence, but had withheld his resignation in view of the critical international situation, he now felt his position as a Minister had become untenable. Although he left the Cabinet he still retained the deputy-leadership of the United Australia party, and was obviously the man most qualified for the Premiership. However, it was known that he had incurred the animosity of Sir Earle Page and his Country party whose pressure had been responsible for dropping the insurance scheme, and so elements in the United Australia party, who wanted to take no chances about maintaining the coalition, opposed his election to the leadership.

Three other candidates, the Rt. Hon. Mr. W. M. Hughes, who was Australia's war-time premier, Sir Thomas White, and Mr. R. G. Casey, the Commonwealth Treasurer, were nominated against him, but Mr. Menzies was elected leader by a narrow majority and immediately took over the Premiership from Sir Earle Page. Thereupon the latter intim-



WALTER EARL WILLMOTT, D.D.S., L.D.S. The portrait by Cleeve Horne of the famous educationist who was recently honored by the graduates of the School of Dentistry of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario and of the Faculty of Dentistry of the University of Toronto.

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## Hot Under the Collar

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"Men Can Take It," by Elizabeth Hawes. Illustrations by James Thurber. Macmillan. \$2.25.

ELIZABETH HAWES and James Thurber share a lot of ideas about men and women. Both feel that Woman—at any rate the Woman described here as the Non-Working Wife—is a greedy, bossy, silly and feverishly idle creature; and that Man is her self-dedicated Doormat. So it is appropriate that Miss Hawes' forceful exposition of Man's predicament—"Men Can Take It"—should be illustrated by Mr. Thurber's mad and terrified little drawings.

Miss Hawes' Book is sub-titled "A Frontal Attack on Barbarous Male Attire and Barbarous males who Help to Perpetuate it." She shows us Man in his modern male attire—wrapped in wool, garroted about the neck with nine thicknesses of collar and tie (how she hates that collar and tie!) weighed down by his preposterous shoes, crowned by his incredible hat; and she points out that he is the victim, on the one hand, of accumulated inertia which, over the years has made him what he is, and on the other, of relentless female pressure that keeps him that way. All this is corroborated rather than illustrated by Mr. Thurber's drawings, which like all Thurber drawings look like the work of an inspired and nightmarish child-genius.

There is a story told of a banker who was asked what he would take to wear his wife's hat to the office.

He replied "Fifty thousand dollars," then, on thinking it over, decided he would take nothing less than all the money he was capable of earning the rest of his life; since, obviously, the nation's bank-roll would never again be entrusted to anyone capable of so mad an adventure. Miss Hawes does not include this payable in "Men Can Take It" but she is far too wise and informed an expert to ignore its implications. Men today, she points out, are wearing the fashions bequeathed to them from the Industrial Revolution of the last century—the wool, the starch, the tails, the heavy shoes. They are wearing them because Big Business bring its pressure on them to conform. They must conform to make money. They must make money to support their wives. Their wives must have money to shop and keep maids. It is a running cycle and any reformer who attempts to set it in reverse is pretty much in the situation of the character in the nursery story; Fire won't burn stick, stick won't beat dog, dog won't bite pig. Pig won't get over the fence.

### Getting Over the Fence

How does Miss Hawes propose to get the subject of her study "over the fence?" She hasn't to begin with much hope of any co-operation from the wives—though she does allow that a new type of working wife may arise sufficiently independent and, consequently sufficiently generous, to want her man to be comfortable, and

the hell with the boss. Her real hope, however, lies in making men realize how uncomfortable they really are; and she sees reason for encouragement in the increasing popularity of "leisure" clothes—i.e. the slacks, sweaters and collarless knit shirts that men have learned to wear in resorts where they can really relax—until their wives decide to dress them up and drag them out to a cocktail party.

She has at the same time very little hope that she will ever persuade Mr. J. P. Morgan to wear a slack-and-shirt model to the office. She points out, however, that the cotton slack-suit for men, in blue, green, natural and rust, is already appearing in the inventories of city merchants, and even, occasionally, on downtown city streets. The time will come, if Miss Hawes' findings are to be credited, when men will wear the cotton slack suit to the office without fear of losing their jobs, the respect of their associates and the love of their wives. She would like to see them risk losing their jobs, their popularity, and even their wives, just for the sake of their long sacrificed comfort.

Miss Hawes doesn't stop with the slack-suit either. She wants to do away with suspenders. Her ideal working garment for all classes is a one-piece number modelled on the working-man's overalls. As described by Miss Hawes it sounds pretty wonderful too. It is even possible that women might approve of it—at any rate the right sort of woman. The tall heroic type of male would look so right in



AUTHORS BY THE SEA. The Canadian Authors Association, which met this month at Halifax and elected Madge Macbeth as President, took a day off and went to Peggy's Cove for inspiration and relaxation.

—Photo by Hayward, Halifax.

his functional garment that he would have the ladies sitting in his lap. And the bald rotund type would look so exactly like a jolly middle-aged baby that the ladies would probably want him sitting in their laps. It ought to work out fine.

His working clothes would be standardized, with no more than the strict aestheticism that accompanies functional design. In the evenings, however, Miss Hawes would allow him to be as fanciful as he pleases. She suggests as a basis the bullfighter's costume, with wide silk open-necked blouse and silk trousers. From that

point on he may improvise as he likes with sashes, colors and boleros. (I'm sorry Mr. Thurber didn't see fit to illustrate this point. One just has to try to imagine what one of the furious Thurber Maenads would do to the poor little Thurber hero who turned up at a party as a parlor-Toreador.)

"It's all so simple that I wonder why one should bother to write books about men's clothes," Miss Hawes says. It is simple, and rather wonderful. Nothing could be more comfortable,

colorful and reasonable than the dress reforms Miss Hawes proposes. But the chances are that it will be a long time before men—wives or no wives—come to accept them. At present man, the unfortunate, has to choose between the physical discomfort of wearing conventional clothes and the emotional discomfort of appearing in clothes different from the clothes of other men. As matters stand most men prefer being hot with clothes to being hot with embarrassment.

## Spies and Saboteurs

BY JAMES BRADLEY

"Secret Agents against America", by Richard Wilmer Rowan. Doubleday, Doran. \$2.00.

THE recent destruction of three submarines, all three belonging to the navies of democratic nations, could provide Mr. Rowan's book with no better introduction. If you think that it was all an accident, a very tragic accident, Mr. Rowan is the man to put you right. It may even be that after reading his book you will understand why it may be necessary after all for veterans to guard the reservoirs of Toronto. This continent, if you don't know it, is right now full of saboteurs and they mean business.

Mr. Rowan is an outstanding American authority on international secret service. If "Secret Agents against America" suffers from anything, it is from a certain dryness in Mr. Rowan's tone, a tendency to be too detached and impersonal about a matter that people in Canada and the United States ought to know more about and certainly be concerned about. Mr. Rowan's is not a personal record. He looks behind the headlines, as he says, without catching anything of a headline's balanced enthusiasms. Perhaps it is as well. The idea that the United States is honeycombed by a spy system that at any moment can do a great deal more harm than it is doing at present is something to be taken soberly. Of course Mr. Rowan speaks for the United States alone. What is going on in Canada does not seem to give him any concern. I wish he could tell us. It isn't so long ago, if you remember, that we had a spy scare all of our own. You remember Anticosti Island, no doubt. And the German who kept bobbing up under different names to the bewilderment of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Bennett and the House of Commons. It all seemed very far-fetched then that Hitler could have any designs upon us. It even seemed funny. But reading Mr. Rowan's book, it won't seem funny to anyone.

The author of "Secret Agents against America" estimates that agents working for totalitarian gov-

ernments—and Japan—can be numbered in the hundreds of thousands. He shows exactly what it is that Hitler and Mussolini and the Japanese want to know about the United States and how they are getting to know it. With the counter-espionage system of the United States the poor thing that it is, because the United States isn't particularly interested to improve it, it has been very easy for the "enemy" nations all along. Mr. Rowan's book is a plea to the American people to wake up and get wise to themselves. He knows his subject inside out. Such chapters as "Sabotage, the New Underworld of War" or "Fire Bombs and Foul Play" or "Spy Mania and Spy Phobia" are truly most revealing. That the non-democratic nations of the world have already a foot inside America's door is obvious. "Espionage," says Mr. Rowan, quoting Count Aisuke Kabayama of Japan, "apparently is a necessary social evil with all nations participating and each regarding the others as the greater offenders. . . . I believe that until the nationalistic spirit throughout the world is submerged, constructive and lasting international amity is impossible . . ."

### The New Books

"Early Stages," by John Gielgud. Macmillan. \$4. The young British actor—member of a great theatrical family, the Terrys—gives an account of his life from toy-theatre days in the nursery to the present when he has already many bright performances to his credit, notably that of Hamlet.

"I Went to the Soviet Arctic," by Ruth Gruber. Munsell. \$3.50. The author is a young American newspaper woman who was sent to find out about the Russia of today. She became immediately interested in the Soviet Far North and her book is an enlightening account of this new pioneer region.

"Schacht: Hitler's Magician," by Norbert Muhlen. Longmans, Green. \$3.50. A biography of Nazi Germany's former economic dictator.

## Portrait By A Daughter

MY FATHER was a man of stature tall, an Anglo-Saxon, so he said. He kept a village general store—when customers were none, he read. But at summer dusk or before the sun was high, he'd stroll with interest 'round his many garden beds. Sampling the lettuce leaves or mint, feeling the solidness of cabbage heads. If he found a trace of worm or bug, he'd ask old Mr. Moor with grave concern. If his small helpers had deserted him again, and promise to make sure of their return. Standing by with quick'ning heart and restless feet I'd ask, "Shall I tell them you want them back today?" Father would weightily reply, "I want my toads brought home. A candy for each deserter I will pay." Flashing him a smile to meet the fun behind his look I'd race up the dusty street and to my playmates cry: "My father's toads have run away again. Find one and get a candy, you won't have to buy." There would be a scattering to field and ditch, 'till a lucky child with reptile in pocket or in grimy hand, Ran accompanied by the others to our store, to pull Dad's sleeve, to bring him from a distant land. Carefully a finger he would lay within his book. Carlyle, Shakespeare, or Johnson were left in far scenes, While the captive toad was scanned with frowning care. "My Rasselas, I'm sure. Go put him in the butter beans." "A barley stick for Tom, a lozenge for the rest. Here's Mary with a tiny renegade. My Lilliput, he will eat a peck of aphids, ants and slugs. Go put him where Moor has used the spade."

IF NO ONE came for coal-oil, soap or thread back into the book went Dad; till faces ringed him 'round again. Glasses set afresh, gravity evoked, he gave inspection. "Plato, the rascal! One of Moor's best men." Sometimes my mother would be in the store, share the moment of suspense, then say, In pseudo-scolding voice, "What nonsense for a grown man to play!" Dad all unabashed would rub her cheek and quote some proverb wise, And they would stand a while to talk, knowing they shared an Earthly paradise.

EDITH FREEMAN SOUTH.



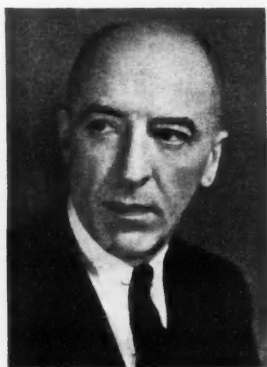
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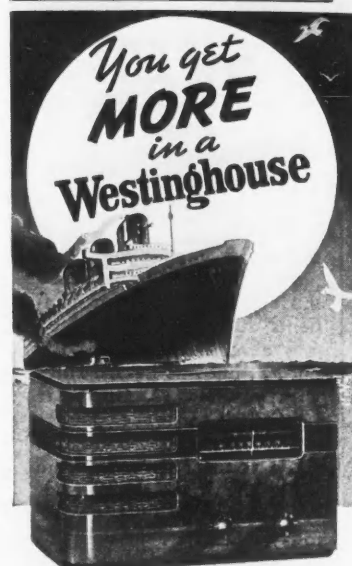
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## THE BOOKSHELF

### Fictional Findings

BY W. S. MILNE

"Judas," by Eric Linklater. Cape. \$1.75.

"To the Greater Glory," by V. V. Vinton. Cape. \$2.00.

MR. LINKLATER is a lad of parts. The hilarious extravaganza of "Poet's Pub," the boisterous satire of "Juan in America," the terse and moving saga of "Men of Ness" are three notable pieces of work, and likely to be remembered. Then there are his poetry, his biographies, his short stories and essays, half a dozen other novels, and at least one play. One never knows what to expect next of this brilliant and versatile craftsman. At any rate, few of his admirers, of whom I am one, would have expected "Judas."

"Judas" is called a novel. It could be called an essay in imaginative biography, for it is an attempt to reconstruct the thought-processes of Judas Iscariot from Palm Sunday to the day after the crucifixion. Judas is represented as a wealthy young man, a member of the most enlightened set of his times, the Sadducees. As an intellectual and a property-holder, he sees the folly of war and the manifold advantages of peace. He is an academic radical, his faith a combination of a genuine desire to ameliorate the lot of his fellow-men with a sentimental enthusiasm for any movement that would ensure security and preservation of the status quo, plus a strong personal response to the magnetism of his Leader. He is muddled in his thinking, his instincts and his ideals in conflict, when he sees that Christ's entry into Jerusalem seems likely to bring the nationalistic aspirations of His followers into open conflict with authority, and give Rome excuse to impose a heavier yoke, with chaos and disaster for Judea in the meantime. Judas's uncle, a member of the Sanhedrin, the native Jewish court, urges him to provide it with an opportunity of subjecting Jesus to "protective arrest" at a time and place when such an action would not precipitate a violent resistance by His followers. Judas indignantly refuses. But circumstances cause him to change his mind, or rather to swing his emotions in a new direction, so that he sees his Master as a menace to the safety and security of his own people, one who must be sacrificed for the salvation of Judea. Uplifted by this high resolve, he goes to Annas, not as an informer, but as a savior. The old ex-high priest cynically ignores the loftiness of his motives, and pragmatically assumes that since he has informed, he must be an informer, and pays accordingly. Judas at length realizes the implications of his action, and hangs himself.

Mr. Linklater traces the twistings of the conflict within Iscariot with considerable penetration and subtlety. He sees him as a fallible human being, most disconcertingly blundering when most convinced he was acting from the highest motives. One can hardly say that he makes him a sympathetic character, nor does he try to; but he does succeed in making him an understandable one. The background is slightly sketched, and local or historic color is never allowed to obscure the personal theme. The familiar story loses nothing by its retelling from a new point of view. Mr. Linklater gets a good deal of somewhat grim comedy out of the conversation and catchwords of the mob, who are made to speak a language we can all recognize: "Solidarity of the working classes," "bloody capitalists," "Jerusalem for the Jews," "he's being paid by Rome," and others of the sort. This is a penetrating book, and I do not think that it will be easy to forget parts of it. It should be noted also that Mr. Linklater never allows himself to fall into the facile trick of letting his story take on a borrowed greatness from the greatness of one of its characters. He deliberately avoids dwelling on the familiar episodes of the Passion, save where it is absolutely necessary to the story to see it through the eyes of one of the characters. His reticence is in marked contrast to that of most other novelists who have written of the same period.

### Habitant

The scene of "To the Greater Glory" is St. Adèle, a fishing village of Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence. The time is that of the great war. The characters are all habitant fishermen, farmers, storekeepers and priests. The general theme is that of the dominating influence of the Roman Catholic Church on the lives of the peasantry, with its particular application—the attitude of the parish priest towards conscription. One of the characters is afraid to marry a Protestant girl because he will be changed into a *loup-garou*, a werewolf. He hides when the officers come to make him a soldier, and eventually gets gored by a bull. The heroine is in love with a young Jesuit, and in the end enters a convent, to the admiration of her aunt, the edification of the community, and the greater glory of God.

The style of the book is simple, the characters well-drawn, and strangely appealing, in their mingling of shrewdness and simplicity, piety and superstition, generosity and avarice. There is much humor in the book, much tenderness, some poetry, some cynicism, and a touch of melodrama. The most amazing thing about these people, the book makes one feel, is

their completely parochial existence. They are neither French nor English, acknowledging the influence of the outside world as little as we acknowledge the gravitational pull of Saturn or Uranus. This is the respect in which the book differs most greatly from "Maria Chappelaine," with which comparison is inevitable, because of the similarity of material. In "Maria Chappelaine," one is always conscious of the essential humanity of the characters, of the universality of their emotions, of their kinship with all other human beings, no matter how isolated or confined the superficial and accidental aspects of their lives may be. "To the Greater Glory," one feels that the writer has never really got far enough below the surface of his characters to perceive and sound the universal note. The book is, however, pleasingly written, quaint, pathetic and entertaining, and should appeal to all who are fond of hooked rugs and hand-carved wooden figures.

### Kaleidoscope

"An American Musician's Story," by Olga Samaroff Stokowski. George J. Macleod, \$3.50.

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THREE decades ago a slender and beautiful pianist of considerable talent named Olga Samaroff was a familiar visitor to Canadian and American cities. Her retirement from the concert stage took place in 1911, when she married an ambitious young conductor, at that time located in Cincinnati, Leopold Stokowski. She was then more widely known than he, but a year later he was appointed conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which had been leading an uncertain existence, and his constructive work, which made both himself and his orchestra world-famous began. Among the most interesting pages are those which tell of the years of struggle, when Stokowski was steadfastly pursuing his aim to create a faultless organization. She is illuminating on the part a conductor's wife can play in assisting his ambitions.

The union did not last much more than a decade, but if anybody acquires this book with the idea that it contains private revelations as to events which brought about its dissolution they will be disappointed. No husband could ask of a wife a higher tribute. As a musician Leopold Stokowski is still her hero, a great organizer, a great orchestral technician and a great interpreter. She was able to be of assistance because of her earlier association with that prince of all musical managers, the late Charles A. Ellis, for many years business director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with which she frequently played at a time when it was the greatest symphony orchestra in the world.

Her knowledge of orchestral history in America is profound, and she has much that is interesting to say about a problem that used to puzzle Europeans; the circumstance that the United States, regarded by them as second rate artistically should have attained perfection in the organization of symphonic orchestras. Money is in part the answer; but there are other factors. She points out that musical historians rightly give credit to the pioneer work of Dr. Leopold Damrosch and Theodore Thomas; but holds that the high standards attained by the stately Viennese musician Wilhelm Gericke, fifty years ago conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra were a tremendous influence. They set a level of technical excellence, which other conductors in America were compelled to aspire to.

The autobiography is not chronological and its various chapters deal with different activities of a full and varied life. The tale of her studies

in Paris forty years ago, when French musicians thought it ridiculous for an American girl to aspire to be an eminent pianist are amusing. Equally her experiences on coming back to America, when she appalled the veteran manager Henry Wolfsohn, by the suggestion that she use her maiden name of Hickenlooper. Wolfsohn held that any American name was a commercial drawback, and that "Hickenlooper" would be a public affront. When she thought up the name "Olga Samaroff," musical managers agreed that it would in itself draw money. She has now been a musical educationist for many years but an interesting interlude in her life was two years as music critic of the *New York Evening Post*. It was not for her a happy experience, and she still believes that old timers on the staff regarded her as an interloper because she was the personal friend of the proprietor's family.

### Young Writers

"New Writing," Edited by John Lehmann. Longmans, Green. \$1.85.

BY PELHAM EDGAR

"NEW WRITING" is a Hogarth Press publication and appears twice a year. Past numbers have had a good reception, Desmond MacCarthy and Hugh Walpole being among the warm commendations. It serves as a clearing house for the young writers of England and the continent, the former naturally predominating.

It is decidedly a mixed grill, but the ingredients can be pronounced for

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"Life is a great adventure, and every one of you can be a pioneer, blazing by thought and service a trail to better things . . . Canada has before her a development far beyond the most optimistic dreams of her pioneers . . ."

The royal author of these royal words has walked our ways and gone back to the Seat of Empire. The shouts and bunting are no longer on our streets. But, inwardly, much of inestimable worth remains. We have stood shoulder to shoulder to cheer our King and Queen. It has united us as never before — deep below all differences and difficulties, East, West and North. We are united in a new hope and a new confidence in ourselves and in one another; for we have seen ourselves through royal eyes. And we have realized that it was fears which held us back, fears bred of threats without and of misunderstandings within. These fears had slowed the wheels of commerce and fed upon their own results. Now, mentally, we stand as physically we stood to cheer — shoulder to shoulder. In this new faith and confidence, we shall go forward "blazing by thought and service a trail to better things". Only thus can we fittingly respond to that man and king who visited us upon the greatest adventure of peace in modern history — and won a continent.

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the most part sound. As we might expect it is leftist in its bias, but it is only remotely propagandist.

Searching for excellence we may pass the poetry lightly by. The place of honor is given to some valueless pieces by that greatly overrated young writer W. H. Auden. "Palais des Beaux Arts" has points of merit, but the rest are no better or worse than the other poems that are scattered through the volume. The highest merit from the standpoint of writing must go neither to a story nor a poem, but to an informative essay "Politics on the London Stage" by Goronwy Rees. This is so penetrating, witty and wise that readers are advised to remember his name for future reference. Mr. Rees is a Welshman thirty years old. He is a Fellow of All Souls, has published two novels, and has worked as a journalist on *The Times*, *Manchester Guardian* and *Spectator*.

There are two more articles on drama, interesting but of less outstanding merit. One is by Andre van Gysegem on "Okhlopkov's Realistic Theatre," the other by Berthold Viertel entitled "Hollywood Keeps Abreast."

A group of descriptive articles deals with incidents of the Spanish war. The grimmest of these, "Malaga has Fallen," gives us a picture of the harrowing civilian retreat. The stories that fill the remainder of the volume are for the most part competent within their proletarian frame. Somewhat outstanding is "The Room," translated from the French of Jean-Paul Sartre. It is a weird study of a husband going insane by inevitable slow degrees, and a wife who sees it through.

On the whole "New Writing" is a venture that deserves success, and we look forward to future numbers with interested anticipation.

### Whose Sea?

"Whose Sea?—a Mediterranean Journey," by George Martelli. Macmillan. \$4.00.

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

MARTELLI'S book on the Mediterranean is a pleasant combination of travelogue, political enquiry and stock-taking of the three imperialisms, British, French and Italian, jostling each other in the middle sea. The most interesting part, I found, was his reflections on imperialism. One may or may not like imperialism, but if the only choice is between our own and somebody else's Martelli sees no reason to prefer the latter. His attitude appears to be justified by his findings, for Tunisians, Egyptians, Maltese, Cypriots and Palestinian Arabs, dissatisfied though they may be with British and French rule, seem in no way anxious to exchange it for Italian.

What is more, there is no safe retreat from imperialism, and the author warns the "abdicationist" school in Britain, who would withdraw entirely from the Mediterranean, that nothing would be more certain to bring on war or weaken British influence in Europe. He is caustic, on the other hand, with those British idealists who want to retain the Empire without acting imperially. Still, one senses his conviction that the imperial game, as the democracies have played it, is petering out. You

can't, as the British and French have sought to do, improve the native's material condition and educate him to freedom, and then withhold that freedom; there being "little doubt that hostility to the colonizing power is in direct proportion to the advantages it has brought the native." If you are going to be imperialist then you must do as the Italians are doing in Libya, make no pretence that the colony is being developed in anyone's interests but those of the imperial owner, hold the natives down with an iron hand, and above all, don't educate them.

French Imperialism, as seen in Tunisia (Morocco is its showpiece), has a distinctly shabby and disorderly aspect, while in Syria it is in full retreat, fighting "a shambling rear-guard action." British imperialism achieves more dignity; nowhere can it be better studied than in Egypt. In all its greatness and its baseness, its intellectual obtuseness and unerring practical instinct, its incorrigible optimism and its genius for reconciling inconsistencies. Italian rule in Libya is clean and orderly, but there is "an absence of the joy of living, a kind of tautness, a waiting-to-go-over-the-top atmosphere, which is all the more forbidding because it is so unnatural to the Italian temperament." "There is a limit to what a nation's nervous system can stand and in Tripoli it

### FOUNTAIN

CAREFULLY the fountain rises,  
Slenderly falls.  
White water exercises  
Heat while it falls.

No honey-rapture is there,  
Nor stark voice calling.  
But peace, careful, quiet, clear,  
Falls with the water falling.

LOUISE J. HARVEY.

### SELF-PORTRAIT

Drawn in Dust on a Table Top.

THO' I'd love to be neat  
I admit defeat

Some women's shoes are on racks;  
Mine are in stacks.

I can never find a needle or pin;  
They're never in what I put them in.

And when I emerge, in confusion,  
From this rudderless fog,  
I closely resemble a something  
You'd find under a log!

MONA GOULD.

struck me that Italy had nearly reached it," remarks this journalist who covered Italy for the deceased *London Morning Post* all through the Sanctions period (which he opposed), and subsequently wrote "Italy Against the World."

Martelli sees Italian covetousness for Egypt and Suez, rather than her ambitions in Tunisia, Spain or Palestine as the crux of the Mediterranean problem. There would be peace in that sea if Mussolini could be persuaded that he could not take Egypt in his own lifetime. Those Fascists who go about bragging that they could lick England hardly fool themselves, and certainly fail to convince the Italian people, who much prefer the English to the Germans. Italy of all countries has the most to lose in a war. She won't start one with England alone, but her attitude in a general European conflict is far from certain.

HENRY MARSHALL TORY, B.A., M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., the newly elected President of the Royal Society of Canada.

—Photo by Karsh, Ottawa.



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SPANS THE WORLD

# THE LONDON LETTER

## The Press and The Mother of Parliaments

BY P.O'D.

London, July 3.

THE House of Commons may be the mother and grandmother and maiden aunt of all other popular legislative assemblies, but there seems to be no good reason why she shouldn't move a little with the times. Not for worlds would one suggest that her ancient and majestic traditions should in any way be disturbed! But there are minor changes—some sort of reasonably adequate accommodation for the Press, for instance. Surely that is not beyond the bounds of possibility.

Under the present system only 12 representatives of Empire or foreign newspapers can be admitted to the gallery of the Commons in the ordinary way, and only 22 on special occasions such as Budget Day. And that, not to the Press Gallery, which couldn't begin to accommodate them, but to the Strangers' Gallery at the other end of the House. "Strangers' " seems to be the right word.

As a further touch of ironic humor, there is an old law of the House—and by no means a dead letter—that no one in the galleries is allowed to take notes outside the Press Gallery. So if a newspaperman does manage to get into one of the seats normally kept for the public, all he can do is to sit and look and listen. Otherwise, he is apt to be tapped on the shoulder and bundled out.

The whole arrangement (or lack of arrangement) is absurd. The Empire Press Union, for instance, representing the newspapers of the Empire, is allotted one seat in the Press Gallery, though it has 14 fully accredited Parliamentary Correspondents. The other 13 simply have to manage as best they can. And this at a time when the eye and ear of the Empire—and of the whole world, for that matter—are being turned on the House of Commons with an intentness greater than at almost any time in its history!

Something will obviously have to be done about it—and soon. Complaints have been growing louder and louder, especially in the last few months. Parliament is not a private debating society, whose members address their views and arguments merely to one another and Mr.



NOT IN THE CABINET YET. Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden chat with Mrs. Eden at the recent State Banquet at the Guildhall, London.

Speaker. They are in reality addressing the nation, the Empire, and the world. And the only way they can do that is through the poor harassed and crowded fellows in the galleries above their heads. They might, at least, find them decent accommodation.

### No Gusher

After five years of trying, 60,000 feet of drilling, and the expenditure of nearly £500,000, they have finally struck oil in England. No gusher, you understand, no wild rush of oil from the subterranean depths shooting the tools out of the hole, and drenching the surrounding landscape! Just a nice well-behaved little well doing its 100 tons a week. Nothing to shout about, perhaps, and yet distinctly cheering in these days when the question of supplies for national defence is so much to the fore.

It is true that they have previously struck oil in England, but in almost every case the supply has been so small and has given out so soon, that there was nothing to do but plug the well up. In fact, if it hadn't been for the interest which the Government was taking in the problem—and the money which it was, directly or otherwise putting up for its solution—the whole quest would probably have been dropped long ago. There was nothing to encourage private enterprise, especially as the oil-rights of the country are by law vested in the Crown.

The really cheerful thing about the present strike is, not the amount of oil that has so far been obtained—it is about as important as a rain-drop in Lake Superior—but the indication it gives of genuine oil-bearing strata down below. Indeed the experts assure us that they haven't yet reached the main supply, which is probably about 1,000 feet deeper. Well, let us hope the boys are right! £500,000 would be a lot of money to pay for the amount of oil that has been recovered so far.

### Movie Inventor

Fifty years ago two wildly excited young men rushed out of a house in Holborn, and seized the first man they saw. He happened to be a policeman. They told him they wanted to show him something, and dragged him into the house. The something proved to be some pictures they had taken of the traffic at Hyde Park Corner—you know, cabbies rattling by in their hansom, ladies with bustles and funny little parasols, and toffs in topers.

The policeman probably thought they were both either tight or a little queer in the head. But, being the sort of fellow London "bobbies" usually are, he went placidly along. He looked at the pictures, and he politely assured the two young men that he was very much impressed by them. And he jolly well ought to have been, for he was looking at the very first "movie" in the world's history!

The two young men were Friese-Greene, the real originator of the invention, and Mortimer Evans, an engineer, who helped him make his camera and projector. But Evans sold out his interest in the patent soon afterwards for £200. He thought it was an amusing sort of novelty, but would never come to anything more. Friese-Greene had a good deal higher opinion of the value of his

invention—chiefly as a means of making records of battles for the military experts! About a year after he was, in fact, commissioned by the War Office to go up in a balloon and take pictures of manoeuvres on the Isle of Wight.

You might think that he was thus getting away to a good start. But there is a harsh fate that hangs over inventors, so far as personal profit from their work is concerned. Friese-Greene travelled true to form. Soon afterwards he was in Brixton Jail for debt, and all his personal effects were sold—including that first projector. It disappeared completely, in spite of persistent efforts in later years to trace it.

Friese-Greene did, however, have the satisfaction of living to see the immense development of his original idea. He died in 1921 of heart-failure, after making a speech at a banquet given in his honor by the British film industry. He lies in Highgate Cemetery, and on his tomb is a four-word epitaph. "The Inventor of Kinematography." Of the justice of the claim there can be no doubt for his patent ante-dated that of Edison by five months. Not much, perhaps, but enough!

### For Composers

While on this pleasant subject of anniversaries in the world of entertainment, it is interesting to record that the Performing Rights Society in this country has just celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday. It has done grand work, and musical composers have every reason to be grateful to it, for it hands out to them something like £600,000 a year—of which, without its watch-dog devotion to their interests, they would see little or nothing.

In the old days, when almost every young lady learned to play the piano, composers made their living out of the sale of sheet-music. But this source of income dwindled so rapidly that, even 25 years ago, it became obvious that the position was hopeless. So a certain number of composers, including Liza Lehmann, Paul Rubens, and Herman Lohr, got together with the music-publishers, led by the celebrated William Boosey—what a gorgeous name!—and the Society was formed.

That was in 1914, and naturally the new Society was not able to do much during the War. But in 1919 it really got down to work—and not any too soon! A Bill, known as the "Two-penny Bill," was seriously introduced in Parliament, providing that, on payment of an extra "tuppence," the purchaser of a piece of music should become entitled to play it in public as often as he liked, and for as long as he liked. Yes, "tuppence"!

Jolly for the musicians, wasn't it? But fortunately the Society, with the able and hilarious assistance of Bernard Shaw and A. P. Herbert and other friends in the Press, was able to get it killed. It simply died of shame amid the general chorus of guffaws.

Nowadays the popular composer is sitting very pretty indeed. And if his brother composer, of the higher brow and the more austere art, is not reaping anything like such a financial harvest, he is at least getting a lot more than he would have got, if it had not been for the efforts of the Society on his behalf. Long life to it and many happy returns—especially in royalties!

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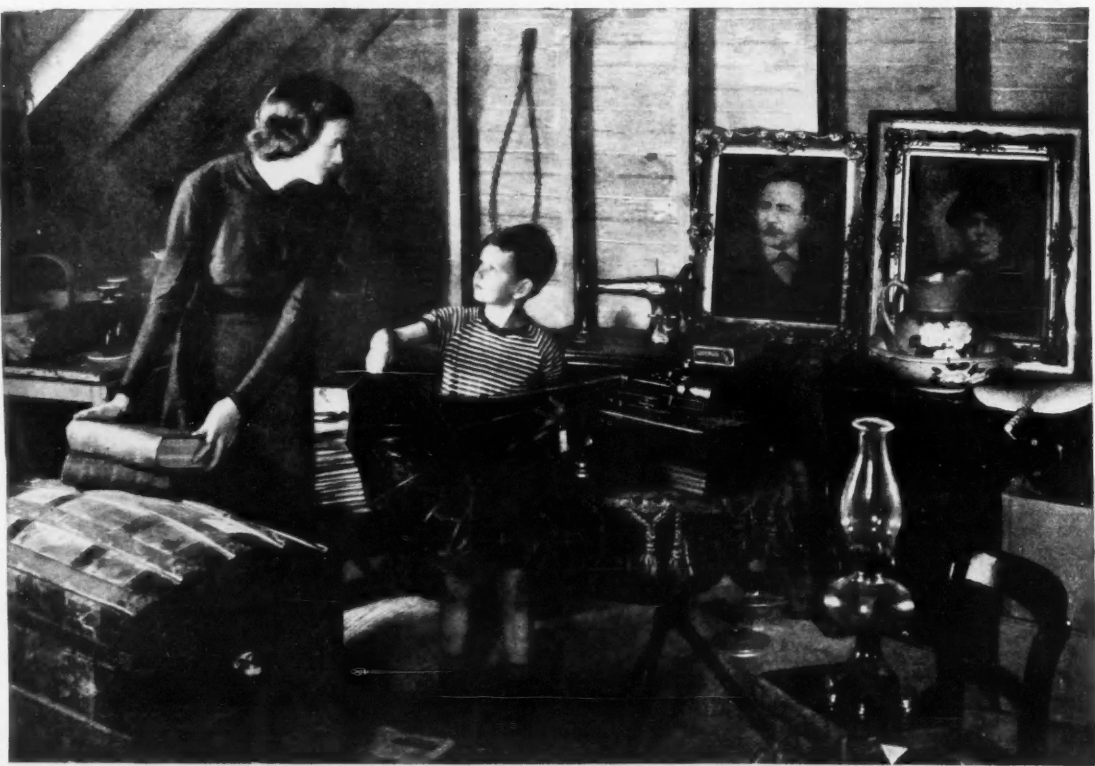
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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 22, 1939

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## A National Policy For Primary Industry?

BY WILLIAM WESTON

Assistance to wheat growers and other agriculturists is heading us directly towards the aid of all primary industry.

This is a logical extension of the national policy, but bonuses or guarantees mean payments from the public purse, whereas import duties, even though designed for protection, meant public revenues.

We evidently have not counted the cost of this new phase of national policy, nor the immense territory which it must ultimately embrace.

FOR sixty years the "national policy" in Canada has meant protection for manufactures, and nothing more. The infant industry was assisted at the expense of its elders. Latterly it was often remarked that manufacturing, having grown to considerable size, should be able to stand on its own feet, but always there was some new turn in international trade, or some new stress in foreign competition, which induced us to maintain the protective tariff.

Now the primary industries are themselves in trouble. There have been several attempts to assist them piecemeal, and it looks as if these will quickly take shape into a new phase of national policy which, while retaining tariffs for manufactures, will in turn assess these protected industries to provide bonuses for those which must export or decay.

Wheat has been a recognized national problem ever since the western pools, a decade ago, tried to sustain the world market by accumulating Canadian wheat. The Dominion government came to their rescue, and it in turn has tried several schemes to aid the growers. If world conditions had improved, these might have passed into history as temporary expedients.

### Wheat Incites Envy

But just a week ago the price of wheat in Liverpool, when translated into Canadian funds, hit the lowest level in years. It is evident that the attention accorded to wheat growers, and especially the 80 cent guarantee of the past year and the 70 cent guarantee for the new crop year, will incite the envy of producers of other primary commodities which are not much better off.

The westerners, having for the first time secured a broad gauge pipe line to the national treasury, are not disposed to give it up, and it is known that the federal government, which tried to reduce the guarantee to 60 cents this season, had a battle on its hands to effect any cut at all from the 80-cent level. Further, it extended the guarantee to eastern grain. Then it undertook to bonus the higher grades of cheese, and to clear the butter market through a free distribution through Red Cross and relief channels.

Apart from these specific commodities, a general measure gave the Minister of Agriculture power to make minimum payments, based on wholesale price records, for numerous products marketed through co-operative organizations.

### Step to New Front

This kind of legislation, like the earlier attempts to relieve the wheat situation, seems to be very superficial. Nevertheless, when the smoke clears away, it may prove to be a definite step towards a new agricultural front, to be later extended to all primary industry.

Once the government assumes a responsibility for the price level of a commodity, or for the price which the producer is to receive, it embraces that industry in its national program, and will not easily dispose of this responsibility so long as depression remains.

But what strange contortion of the national policy is this, which proposes to determine the price levels at which agriculture can operate? We rarely did anything more for manufactures than provide a margin of protection against foreign goods. We provided some corresponding aids to goods moving domestically, through bonuses on coal, coke, etc., and the new cheese bonus will apply the same principle to an export commodity. But a price guarantee has a more far-reaching significance.

### The Alternatives

It cannot be denied that the farm situation demands attention. Fifty-five cents a bushel for wheat simply does not jibe with dollar-an-hour wages in industry, and the prices for agricultural products as a whole fail to yield the farmers enough to make an adequate market for manufactured goods at the levels made necessary by industrial wages, taxes, tariffs and other factors.

So we are presented with only two choices. Either we must bring down the structure of industry and public finance, so that farmers can buy plenty of industrial products out of the money they get by selling wheat at fifty-five cents and hogs at eight cents, or else we must raise the farm incomes so that they will cover adequate purchases at present levels.

The former would be much simpler, but to the industrial community it would look like a retrograde step carrying us back to the horse-and-buggy days. Faced with the choice between low prices and low taxes, versus high prices and high taxes, the decision is almost unanimously for the latter. To the politicians likewise it is the more feasible, while at the same time promising a better basis for the support of our inflated public finances.

### Perspective Lacking

What is lacking at the present time is a perspective of the vast territory opened up for development. So long as primary industry was a sound structure, it could support a lot of manufacturing ornament, but to prop up the whole building is a much greater engineering problem.

And yet that is just what is involved when we undertake to subsidize the production of primary industry. The aid which was at first given to wheat alone is likely to be extended to other field crops and dairy products, and before long there will be parallel demands from the fisheries, the forests, and the mines.

In fact, everything which does not benefit directly from a tariff or a bonus, will demand independent treatment. And if the returns are not balanced, there will be a shift of production into the assisted lines. For



PURPOSEFUL SPENDING

instance, why should a farmer produce potatoes or cattle at a loss, when he can grow wheat at a guaranteed price?

In wheat we have an annual production varying from 200 million bushels to 500 million bushels, so that assistance of even a few cents per bushel is bound to run into many millions of dollars. In the coarse grains we have an output frequently reaching 500 million bushels or higher, every cent on which means several millions of dollars. The total value of field crops, including hay, potatoes, etc., in recent years, even at comparatively low prices, has averaged about half a billion dollars. Whatever protection or aid is worth while, therefore has to be costly.

### Others Want Help

Annual marketings of live stock in Canada total close to three million head, and a considerable proportion is exported, either live or slaughtered. We have an annual milk production estimated at about seventeen billion

pounds, most of which is fed or consumed fresh, but part of which makes some 350 million pounds of butter and 120 million pounds of cheese annually. Egg production runs to about 200 million dozen annually. Then there are sugar beets, fruits, vegetables, tobacco, wool and other specialized crops.

No one is so profitable just now as to be immune from the ills suffered by wheat, butter and cheese; therefore a program which undertakes to aid some must quickly take the others under its wing, if it does not first come to grief.

The problem cannot be lightly disposed of as one of export alone. For nearly all of our farm products are exported in part, or at least governed by prices in export markets. In butter, for instance, little more than one per cent of our output is normally exported, and yet this small proportion causes our local butter prices to be influenced directly and continuously by the British market.

Export subsidies, as applied by (Continued on Page 16)

## Gold Must Remain As World Standard

BY PAUL CARLISS

For Canadians the future of gold as a monetary standard has assumed immense importance. From the standpoint of a prosperous industry, an important source of government revenue, a major item in our export trade and a profitable form of investment, gold mining is one of the leading enterprises in Canada today.

As a consequence Canadians are constantly scanning the political and economic skies for any signs of unfavorable weather which might menace the price of gold or its high position in the realm of international trade and finance.

This article offers an interpretation of recent events insofar as they affect the outlook for gold—and Canadian gold mines.

IN RECENT weeks both gold and silver have been in the spotlight again. The unpredictable Congress of the United States has been juggling the fate of these two commodities with apparent indifference to the anxious producers of the metals and to the trembling investors who hold gold and silver mining stocks.

The new buying policy for silver is naturally a disappointment to the advocates of unlimited government philanthropy; but the extension of President Roosevelt's powers to alter the price paid for gold will no doubt prove reassuring to those who benefit directly or indirectly from the current high price which the precious metal procures.

Nevertheless the thought inevitably arises "What may happen when the Congress meets again—or when a new Congress is elected?" Or, "if the future of gold and silver rests upon such an insecure foundation as the votes of a few politicians (who may be expected to miss the main point of the issue) what confidence in the stability of these metals can be held?"

For the present, \$35 an ounce for gold appears to be assured; but if the price of silver can drop from 43 cents an ounce to 34 cents within a few days—as a result of a political coup—what guarantee exists for the prevailing price of gold?

### Conflicting Theories

Probably no economic subject has been the cause of more confusion than the place of gold in the commercial and financial worlds. In recent years particularly—since almost everyone has a direct interest in the fortunes of gold—every kind of theory has been advanced.

On the one hand there are those who contend that the price of gold has always risen in the past and will continue to rise from time to time in the future. On the other hand the opinion has been frequently expressed of late that the gold standard has lost its usefulness and that since several countries in the world are getting along very well without gold, we may soon expect gold to disappear as part of our monetary machinery and its price to decline to a fraction of today's high level.

The real truth of the situation, of course, lies between these two extremes.

It is incorrect to say that the price of gold has never declined since there have been at least three occasions on which this has occurred. For example following the Napoleonic War the price of gold, in London, after rising to nearly 115 shillings an ounce, was stabilized at a much lower level viz. 84 shillings an ounce—the latter price prevailing until the Great War when England once more left the gold standard.

It is true that during the six or seven hundred years that gold has been in use as a medium of exchange its price has shown a steady rise but the rise has not been an uninterrupted one. From a level of about \$4.00 an ounce in 1250 A.D. successive currency inflations by English rulers have boosted its price to its present level of \$35 an ounce. The most recent currency devaluation (as a result of which it requires \$35.00 to purchase an ounce of gold in place of only \$20.67) has been by far the greatest in the history of the metal.

### No Gold Collapse

In the same way to forecast the doom of gold and a collapse in its monetary value may be shown to be too gloomy a prediction. If every country bought and sold the same amount of merchandise from every other country (such as Germany is endeavoring to do), and if all investments of capital abroad were of equal size, and if all countries sent abroad to other countries the same number of travellers each year, then we might approach a condition of equilibrium of exchange where an international unit of currency was unnecessary.

As the world is, however, there are only two alternatives—either some acceptable medium must be used to

settle unequal balances of payment between countries or the exchange value of each country's currency unit must fluctuate in accordance with the actual day-to-day supply and demand for it.

At the present time, for example, if it were not for gold—or some other medium in its place—trade between the United States and the rest of the world would be at a virtual standstill: the large trade balance in favor of the States and the larger movements of capital into that country would have long since boosted the value of the American dollar to a point where no one could buy American merchandise or securities. As it is, the shipment of gold to America has made it possible to stabilize the dollar at a reasonable level in terms of the pound, the franc, etc.

### Use Has Changed

Let us therefore at the outset of this discussion dispel the bogey of a collapse in gold. Under certain conditions, as we shall see, a reduction in the price may materialize; but the possibility of gold being eliminated as a common denominator for world monetary transactions is no greater than the likelihood of the cash register disappearing from the counter of the corner grocery store.

It is clear that the use of gold in recent years has changed—particularly in the domestic banking sphere; but the history of gold is one of change—first of all it represented actual wealth; then a medium of exchange or coin; then a basis for paper and other forms of currency; then a basis for credit and the entire banking structure.

During all these phases of its active participation in the world's financial history, however, its constant and never-changing use has been in the settlement of international accounts.

The recent change in the position of gold has been a heritage of the World War when several countries became poverty-stricken while others prospered. The state of comparative equilibrium of exchange which existed for nearly a hundred years prior to 1914 was totally disrupted. Normal trade was paralyzed; the normal means of payment no longer existed. Inflation was the almost inevitable recourse of those countries which were burdened with debts and lacking in both resources of their own and the gold with which to purchase abroad.

The reaction to inflation was stabilization. By 1928, 30 principal nations had returned to the gold standard—in many cases at great cost to their own people. The maladjustment of the new exchange rates soon, however, became evident. France amassed a large gold hoard while England found it increasingly difficult to maintain the pound at \$4.86 2/3. The United States steadily drew gold from abroad accentuating the unequal distribution of gold already created by the war.

In September, 1931, England finally was forced to devalue the pound and this action was soon followed by 33 other countries. In 1933 President Roosevelt took the dollar off the gold standard but France and a few other countries, fearful of the effects of inflation, struggled to maintain their currency at the new post-war rates.

In 1934 the American dollar was temporarily fixed at a level 40.94 per cent below its former gold relationship—or in other words the price of gold was stabilized at \$35.00 per ounce as compared with \$20.67 per ounce. By 1936 France was forced to devalue again and since that time two further devaluations of the franc have been effected.

### Weakness Uncorrected

In spite of the many attempts on the part of the leading nations to discover a point where their currencies could be valued in terms of gold at a level which would take into consideration their trade balances and movements of capital, the fundamental weakness of the situation still remained uncorrected.

(Continued on Page 13)

## THE BUSINESS FRONT

## Trend Upward Again

BY P. M. RICHARDS

BUSINESS is moving forward again. In recent weeks a definite change for the better has come over the business scene, both in Canada and the United States. The extent of the improvement, revealed in a wide variety of indices, is moderate as yet, but the evidence of a change in trend is fairly clear. And it is interesting to note that Canadian figures for employment, industrial production and carloadings stand well ahead of those of the U.S. Canadian steel and newsprint production and electrical power output are climbing up, our exports are sizably above the level of a year ago, tourist traffic is better than was expected, and the prospects for this year's wheat crop are the best in ten years, with little chance now of any serious damage occurring before harvest.

The outlook is not, perhaps, quite as bullish as these facts suggest in themselves, as the prospect may be clouded suddenly by a worsening of the European situation, and joy over a large wheat crop is diminished by the thought of the \$100 millions or more loss that the Dominion government will have to take on its price guarantee. But business confidence has definitely become stronger, and so has the stock market.

### Further Improvement

Informed opinion holds that the outlook is for further improvement in business, as virtually all the predictable factors point in the direction of business stimulation.

The large wheat crop that now seems assured will distribute a lot of new purchasing power, and directly and indirectly furnish much employment throughout the country, while the grief in connection with the government guarantee will come later. In the U.S. the big stimulatory feature is government spending, which will continue to the end of next year at least, and behind these factors, in both countries, is a relatively high level of consumer purchasing power, an absence of burdensome inventories in industry, and a commodity price level that appears to favor an advance.

Though the European situation is still tense and the possibility of a major crisis developing within the next two or three months is generally recognized, the disposition in business circles seems to be to believe that the greatly increased strength of Britain and France has made actual war less likely and the

outcome of a war, should it develop, less uncertain. Business on the American continent is breathing more easily, believing that the European democracies are at last in a position to take care of whatever may come. Furthermore, business has now gone far toward adjusting itself toward meeting possible war conditions and needs, so that the shock and disruption caused by a declaration of war would be much less today than it would have been a year ago.

And behind all this and probably responsible in no small degree for the improvement in business psychology, is a growing appreciation of the extent to which Canada stands to benefit by the migration of enterprise and capital from foreign areas of political disturbance. Even if actual war does not materialize, Britain and France and the other European democracies will have to keep themselves organized for war for an indefinite time to come, with all the regimentation of industry and commerce that this involves. This is decidedly not an atmosphere conducive to business progress or profit, and it is apparent that the situation is widely appreciated. Though business on this continent may also be less free in future than it has been in the past, it is likely to be better off than business in almost any other part of the world. And unexploited Canada is a more logical location for migrating industry than the United States.

### Era of Expansion?

Canada, then, may well be at the beginning of an era of expansion, initiated by new capital and industry and supported by the need for satisfying all the deficiencies accumulated in the last ten years of under-production and under-consumption. The extent of these deficiencies is much greater than is commonly supposed, and will only be apparent when a rise in general purchasing power becomes effective. This is probably not far ahead.

With unusual opportunities opening up for Canada, the need for putting our national house in order becomes more evident daily. The people of this country are showing that they are tired of governmental inaction. They want to see our railway and our Dominion-provincial relations problems solved, and a definite policy adopted in respect of our debt and tax burdens. The improvement in general conditions that seems to lie ahead should make it easier to tackle these problems. And the longer we neglect them, the more difficult they become.





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## SEA FISHING

SEA fishing is the preponderant source of the fishery wealth of Canada. Inland fisheries, however, make a valuable contribution to the food supply of the inland provinces, and figure as well in the export trade of the Dominion. Commercial fisheries in inland waters are found mainly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, though smaller revenues are derived from inland fishing in New Brunswick, Quebec and the Yukon.

Birds, particularly at nest-building time, are often a source of annoyance on the hydro-electric power lines, declares a Canadian writer. For the birds, however, it must be said that they are quite shocked by the charge.

# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

## CANADIAN INDUSTRIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I was wondering why Canadian Industries fell so comparatively severely in the last dip in the stock market. Did the earnings on this stock in 1937 exceed those of 1929? I believe that this is one of the chief tests of a growth stock, to exceed previous earnings in each market rise. I would be exceedingly glad to get this information.

—N. N. B., Victoria, B.C.

In the year ended December 31, 1937, Canadian Industries, Limited, had a net income of \$5,721,862, equal to \$123.05 per preferred and \$7.86 per common share. In 1929, total net was \$4,789,291, equal to \$102.99 per preferred and \$6.71 per common share.

In analysing the last stock market dip, you must remember that while wobbly economic conditions undoubtedly had an influence on it, it was the fear of war that gave it the shove that started it downward. Under such conditions, the first impulse of the average stockholder is to sell, regardless of how the stocks which he holds would be affected by a war. For instance, Canadian Industries is one of the companies that would stand to benefit materially by a war. At first the price of the stock might decline because of heavy selling on the market, but if the war proved to be of any duration, the chances are that it would rally strongly. Personally, I think that Canadian Industries is entitled to "blue chip" rating.

## CANADA PERMANENT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you favor me, at your earliest convenience, with a report on the above company, and your opinion as to whether their debentures would be a satisfactory investment for a period of from 5 to 10 years at 3½ per cent.

—C. S. U., Kingston, Ont.

I think that Canada Permanent Mortgage debentures purchased at present prices should prove a satisfactory hold over a 5- to 10-year period. Canada Permanent is a solid company, in a strong financial position, and has earned its interest requirements comfortably for years.

Conditions in recent years have militated against satisfactory earnings of mortgage companies, due to a variety of reasons, from outright repudiation of obligations to various moratoria laws and debt adjustment legislation. Nevertheless, after a



RELIC. Not only one of the first cars in Canada, but one of the first cars made in Canada, this is a Motette, manufactured by Canadian Motors, Ltd. Mr. A. M. Thompson, vice-president of the company, is seen in the car with his niece, Miss H. Mair.

number of years' experience with these factors, the larger companies at any rate have been able to readjust their investments on a more satisfactory basis, and I do not think that any major losses will accrue to these more conservatively-managed concerns as a result.

Another factor, of course, is the currently low interest rate on money which again makes it difficult for companies with money to invest to earn a satisfactory return. This has been compensated for to a certain extent by the lowering of interest paid on the funds on deposit with the companies. While Canada Permanent is, of course, affected by these conditions, the company is capably managed and has demonstrated over a period of years that it is capable of earning its interest charges.

## VAL D'OR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What is the market price, if any, for Val D'Or Mineral Holdings? I have some of the shares and never see it quoted. I would also like to know its position and whether it is active on any property.

—S. C. T., Toronto, Ont.

Unlisted brokers inform me that shares of Val D'Or Mineral Holdings are offered at 85 cents and that last sales were made around 80 cents. The

company continues to look for good properties and has several prospectors in the field this summer. None of the properties examined or optioned last year were retained after preliminary examination.

The company still holds a large interest in Pickle Crow and Uchi Gold Mines and has a strong treasury position. At the close of 1938 cash and accounts receivable were \$10,753, while the investment in Pickle Crow had a market value of \$496,046 as against cost of \$195,014, and other stocks in the portfolio totalled \$11,761 at cost. Current liabilities were \$185,793.

## GENERAL STEEL WARES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I bought some General Steel Wares preferred in March at 83. It has now dropped considerably. Should I sell — or is there good hope for recovery? Would be most obliged for an answer.

—B. H. L., Montreal, Que.

It is, of course, impossible for me to predict that General Steel Wares preferred, which is selling currently at 65, will recover to your purchase price. However, you must realize that by the nature of its products, this is a cyclical industry which will react readily with business conditions, and I think that if I were you I would hang on, regarding my stock as a long term speculative hold.

Net in the year ended December 31, 1938, amounted to \$321,574, equal to \$7.15 per preferred and 2 cents per common share. In 1937, net was equal to \$12.34 per preferred and 7 cents per common share. The drop in earnings in 1938 was due to a 6.1 per cent. decrease in sales and a lower margin of profit. However, the company's financial position was improved during the year and regular bank loans were completely liquidated for the first time in the company's history. Sales in the first 5 months of the current year have shown an increase of 2.4 per cent. over the corresponding period in 1938.

## MALARTIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate your valued opinion as to the outlook for Malartic Gold Fields. I bought some stock a while ago and have been advised to buy more. What is the ore situation and does the company plan to bring the property into production this year?

—L. H. N., Three Rivers, Que.

Shareholders of Malartic Gold Fields were informed at the annual meeting in April that sufficient ore had been indicated in development work to justify erection of a 300-ton mill and an early decision regarding construction is anticipated. The shares appear to offer interesting speculative possibilities and underground work so far is satisfactorily confirming drill indications both as to grade and continuity. Of recent interest has been the locating of a series of cross veins which average a good grade across substantial widths. Considerable work however, will be necessary to ascer-



CRAFTSMEN OF THE SEA. French sailors, wearing lifebelts, moor their ship to a buoy at Gravesend during a recent courtesy visit of a flotilla of the French Navy to England.

## Individual Investment Requirements

It is the aim of this organization to make such investment suggestions as will best suit the specific requirements of individual clients.

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tain the importance of these promising veins.

A shaft has been sunk to 450 feet and drifting is proceeding on three levels. In a limited amount of drilling four ore zones were located on the north greenstone contact. The main zone for a length of 900 feet to depths of 500 feet graded \$8.75 per ton across nine feet. Two other zones have been partially indicated north of this. One, open at both ends, had a width of nine feet and averaged \$7 for 500 feet, while the other also open at both ends was exposed in two borings, 200 feet apart, and showed 15 feet of \$8.05 and 14.4 feet of \$10.40 grade. Another zone 50 feet south of the main one has been exposed for a length of 500 feet with an average width of over seven feet and grade of \$12.27. Four additional zones were also discovered on the south contact.

## HUTCHISON LAKE

Editor Gold & Dross:

Will appreciate a report on the Hutchison Lake Gold Mines and a few confidential words on the quality of the management.

—W. A. L., Kitchener, Ont.

Hutchison Lake Gold Mines has intersected high-grade gold in a prospect diamond drill hole put down on a showing recently uncovered, in which gold was apparent in a series of quartz stringers exposed to a length of about 25 feet. Sixteen inches of the core assayed twelve ounces to the

ton. Additional drilling is planned.

In previous operations at this property, located four miles north of Geraldton, a shaft was sunk and lateral work carried out on two levels. I understand consideration is being given to the installation of a small mill, 35 to 50 tons, to treat high grade ore already disclosed. It is estimated that over 11,000 tons averaging about \$27 has already been developed and recent results should greatly increase the high grade tonnage. The management of the company appears in capable hands.

## HARKER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What about Harker? Is there any improvement in outlook here?

—T. W. H., Beamsville, Ont.

Harker Gold Mines' prospects have undoubtedly improved through participation with John E. Hammell and Jacola Mines in three new undertakings, two of which lie north of Uchi Gold Mines and the other adjacent to Privater Mines in the Zehalos area of British Columbia. At the end of 1938 Harker had close to \$28,000 cash and securities valued at over \$593,000, but naturally the company's quick assets will be reduced by participation in the new enterprises.

## CONS. SMELTERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I shall very greatly appreciate your advice as regards Consolidated Mining & Smelting. I purchased a few shares some time ago for which I paid \$80 per share. I am unable to understand the big drop in value of shares. Would you advise the purchase of a few more shares at the present price?

—S. G., Duncan, B.C.

Weakness in the price of Consolidated Mining and Smelting shares is largely attributable to liquidation of holdings, following the annual report for 1938, which reflected adverse conditions due to a continuation of low selling prices for its principal products, together with the company's weakened cash position and expectations of smaller dividend payments this year which have since been realized, as half yearly dividend of 50 cents a share will be paid this month as against \$1 last year.

A net profit of \$6,213,725, or \$1.90 per share, a decrease of about 57½ per cent. from the previous year, was shown in 1938. Dividends of \$2.50 a share were paid last year as against \$3.50 in 1937, when net profits were \$4.49 per share. A sharp drop was apparent in quick assets, cash and bond holdings having dropped from (Continued on Next Page)

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE MARKET'S PRIMARY OR LONG-TERM TREND, UNDER DOW'S THEORY, IS UPWARD. THE SECONDARY TREND IS LIKEWISE UPWARD. THIS BEING SIGNALED BY THE ABILITY OF BOTH THE DOW-JONES RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL AVERAGES, ON STRENGTH OF THIS WEEK, TO CLOSE DECISIVELY ABOVE THEIR LATE MAY/EARLY JUNE RALLY POINTS.

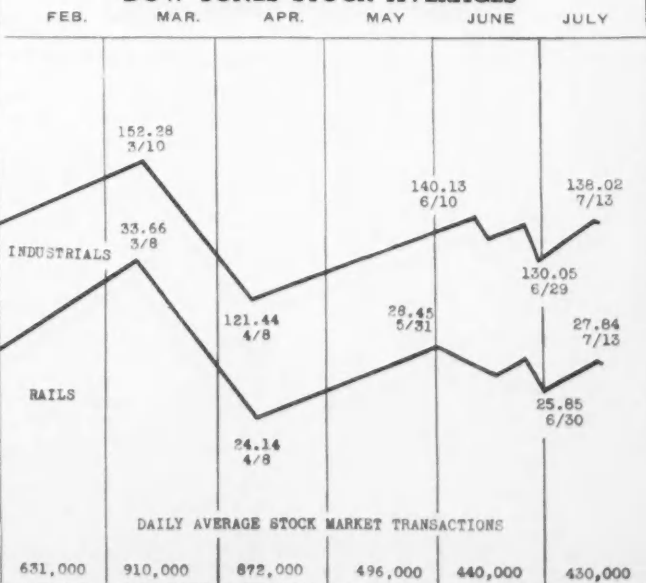
THE PRICE MOVEMENT.—Prospective advance in domestic business and corporate earnings over the last half of 1939 calls for a higher level of stock prices at sometime during the period. Eliminating outside influences, the normal time for the market to discount the anticipated improvement would be from mid-June to around mid-September. This year the start was delayed somewhat because of the incidence of war fears over Danzig, but ability of both the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, on this week's strength, to close decisively above their late May/early June rally points signals, under Dow's theory, that the movement is now under way.

While the primary direction of the market, under the Dow Theory approach, has been upward since March 31, 1938, as outlined from time to time in these columns over the past year or more, secondary decline was witnessed over the earlier part of the current year. Reversal in this trend, as indicated by the ability of the two averages to close above their May/June rally points, means not only that the secondary trend is once again to be regarded as upward but that the main or primary movement that has been under way for over a year is likewise being resumed.

Importance of the May/June rally points lies in the fact that this rally, which started April 8, effected a full technical cancellation of the November to April decline. The drop to late June, in turn, was of sufficient proportions to represent a correction of the April to June rally. The averages, in now going above the May/June peaks, have registered the usual upward zigzag formation by which a reversal in trend is indicated.

In signalling reversal of the secondary trend to an upward direction and hence resumption of the main forward movement under way since 1938, the averages do not say how far or how long the rise will continue. In view, however, of the underlying direction of business and the rather thorough secondary correction suffered over the early part of this year, a rather pronounced advance, barring a new war crisis, could be witnessed. Furthermore, the early stages of the movement could be rather intense in view of the bearishness developed on the part of a large segment of the public as well as some market commentators who took the position, in late March of this year, that a primary bear market was under way.

## DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES





## Dividend Notices

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 219

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1939 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th June 1939. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board  
A. E. ARSCOTT,  
General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd June 1939.

## The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 208

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent, (being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1939.

By order of the Board.  
S. G. DOBSON,  
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., July 11, 1939.

## Leitch Gold Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)  
DIVIDEND NO. 4

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of this Company payable in Canadian funds on August 15th, 1939, to shareholders of record at close of business, July 31st, 1939.

By order of the Board,  
H. J. MACKAY,  
Sec.-Treas.

July 18th, 1939.

## McIntyre Porcupine Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)  
DIVIDEND NO. 83

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten per cent (10%) on the Company's Capital Stock will be paid in New York or Canadian funds on September 1, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 1, 1939.

By order of the Board,  
BALMER NEILLY,  
Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, July 17, 1939.

(Continued from Page 11)

That is, approximately 75% of the total store of gold in the world had found its way into the treasuries of three countries, the United States, France, and England. For several years the production of new gold has been drifting toward these three major monetary powers and especially toward the United States. The increase in the value of the gold stocks of the latter country since 1934 has been as follows: (gold at \$35.00 per ounce):

	Gold Holdings of U.S.A.
Dec. 31st	\$ 8,237,967,000
1934	10,125,175,000
1935	11,257,626,000
1936	12,752,480,000
1937	14,511,000,000
June 30th	16,110,000,000

The shifting about of gold from one country to another was a normal feature of the operation of the former gold standard and was recognized as such. Even the abnormal acquisitions of gold by a few countries under the restricted gold standard in use since 1931 has, until recently, been viewed with unconcern.

But when the United States is seen to be importing gold at the rate of nearly \$300,000,000 a month and its gold stock is seen to contain already over half of the gold in the world, it is not surprising that the question is asked—"How long can this go on?"

## Increase in Output

The whole problem of gold has been complicated by the fact that the output of gold from the mines has increased enormously in recent years—as shown by the following table:

GOLD PRODUCTION—OF WORLD (thousands of fine ounces)

	S. Africa	Russia	Canada	U.S.A.	Australia	Japan	Total
1931	10,878	1,656	2,694	2,214	654	723	22,326
1932	11,559	1,938	3,044	2,269	832	703	24,234
1933	11,014	2,700	2,949	2,277	992	832	25,578
1934	10,480	3,858	2,972	2,742	1,086	919	27,296
1935	10,774	4,784	3,285	3,163	1,127	1,099	30,032
1936	11,336	5,173	3,748	3,760	1,434	1,316	33,156
1937	11,735	5,009	4,096	4,112	1,645	1,508	34,831
1938	12,160	5,000	4,181	4,181	1,954	1,750	37,100

The already huge, and growing, gold stock of the United States, which is the principal cause of anxiety over the continuation of the gold standard—in any form—is therefore due (1) to the fact that the United States became a great creditor nation during the war and has consistently maintained a favorable balance of payments since that time; (2) to the shift of capital to the United States from other countries and (3) to the production of new gold in the United States. In the past few years the flight of capital to the United States has probably been the most important factor—accounting for the acceleration of gold imports since 1936 and especially during 1938 and the early part of 1939. It has been estimated that the movement of short-term and long-term capital funds from European and other countries to the United States since 1934 has reached \$5,000,000,000, of which probably one-

third has represented the liquidation of American assets abroad.

Another substantial portion of this total has represented 'frightened' capital exported from Europe to the United States for protection until the war clouds are dispersed. In fact the total received on this account since last July (just before the Czechoslovakian crisis) has exceeded \$2,500,000,000, or more than the total value of gold imported by the United States during the entire war and post-war period from 1914 to the end of 1929—if no allowance is made for the change in the price of gold since 1933.

With regard to the balance of trade it may be recorded that in 1938 the excess of exports over imports in the United States totalled \$1,134,000,000—the largest in 17 years.

It may be seen then that the unusual concentration of gold in the United States has been the direct result of certain political and economic developments which inevitably exert their influence on the currencies and gold holdings of the leading powers. It is idle to speak of "digging gold out of the ground and then burying it again in the vaults of the United States Treasury," for to do so is to misrepresent the function of gold and its value, even now, in stabilizing currencies and promoting trade.

## Problem Two-Fold

Aside from the great increase in the annual production of gold in the world (which really has nothing to do with the movement from one country to another) the problem is two-fold:

- (1) how to readjust the flow of trade so that gold will move to those countries which now have a deficiency, and
- (2) the restoration of stable political conditions in Europe and else-

where so that the flight of capital may be stopped and a movement in the opposite direction encouraged.

Under the operations of the gold standard, as it functioned for decades before the war, these problems would have been solved automatically. The sudden rush of gold to any one country would have created a huge expansion of bank credit which in turn would have been followed by increased business activity and rising prices. In due course increased imports and higher domestic prices would have reversed the balance of trade and the unwelcome inflow of gold.

The Roosevelt Administration, however, has been fearful that so much gold would cause an unhealthy boom if allowed to exert its normal function as a basis for additional credit and has as a consequence 'sterilized' a large part of the incoming metal. In other words the self-regulatory

## GOLD &amp; DROSS

## SIMPSON'S LTD.

Editor, Gold &amp; Dross:

I understand that holders of the 6 per cent. non-callable preferred stock of Robert Simpson Company would be made an exchange proposal of cash or bonds of Simpson's, Ltd. Would you kindly favor me with an opinion of what you think of the proposition? Also, would you advise as to re-investment of the proceeds if you think I should accept.

—S. F. H., Edmonton, Alta.

On June 19th, 1939, Simpson's, Limited offered to purchase at \$135 a share and accrued dividends, the \$3,350,000 outstanding 6 per cent. non-callable preferred stock of Robt. Simpson Co. Ltd. Payment would be made in cash or in Simpson's, Limited, 12½-year 4½ per cent. bonds.

I think that you would be well advised to accept Simpson's offer. Currently the preferred stock of Robt. Simpson is selling at 135. As recently as three weeks ago, it was selling at 125, which would indicate that the present market is due to, and being sustained by, the offer of the parent company to purchase the stock. Furthermore, Robt. Simpson's preferred has never before reached the present market level. If you feel inclined to accept the offer, Simpson's Limited bonds are highly regarded, and are selling currently to yield approximately 4.1 per cent. If you accept cash, the market is, as I have said, very favorable. And on the other hand, if you feel that your portfolio has its full quota of bonds, or nearly so, you might accept part payment in cash and part in Simpson's, Limited bonds. And lastly, if you liquidate your present holdings and wish advice, as you say in your letter, on reinvesting the proceeds, I would suggest such sound, industrial common stocks as Loblaw Groceries "A", Bell Telephone, International Nickel, and Steel of Canada, which are selling currently to afford a yield of approximately 4.7 per cent.

features of the former gold standard have been abandoned. The question is—what alternative measures may be adopted in order to accomplish a redistribution of gold? Some of the possible solutions of the 'gold dilemma' may be briefly mentioned in the following paragraphs.

In War or Peace

If there should be a war, an entirely new basis for currencies would probably result. If hostilities lasted for more than a few months, all countries involved would no doubt experience an inflation similar to that experienced by Germany—or at least by France—after the last war. To piece together the currency wreckage after such a holocaust would present difficulties compared to which those of today appear extremely simple.

If, however, we continue to enjoy at least partial peace and experience relatively normal activity in trade and commerce, no major change in the attitude toward gold may be expected. Will gold, then, still be shipped in large quantities to the United States? For the present, yes. Let Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the United States Treasury, elucidate:—

"How much gold we will get depends upon the extent and direction of changes in our balance of trade and services, upon the output of new gold and upon the trend of capital movements. Since the latter are so

sensitive to international political and economic developments one can only hazard a guess as to their future trend. At this moment (March, 1939.) it looks as though the European situation will remain so disturbed as to postpone for some time any substantial repatriation of foreign balances. It also appears as though early resumption of American lending abroad such as would cause a gold outflow is extremely unlikely.

"As for our balance on commodity and service items, the fear of war and the preparation for war by foreign nations are likely to sustain our exports and reduce American tourist travel in Europe and Asia—both developments making for additional gold inflows. On the other hand, continuance of our recovery here will tend to increase our imports and to increase American tourist travel in the Western Hemisphere. I believe the latter trend will outweigh the other and that on commodity and service account the net balance due us will be less in 1939 than it was last year. On the other hand, capital inflows will probably be large so that, on the whole, it appears that in the near future the United States will continue to get gold, perhaps in as large volume as in recent years."

It has frequently been suggested by certain political groups across the line that a simple way of stopping gold from entering the United States would be for the Treasury to stop buying gold abroad—at any price. Most assuredly this would end the 'gold rush' into that country; but what would happen?

Overnight the demand for American dollars would cause them to rise in price (in terms of other currencies) and in a short time the premium on the dollar would reach prohibitive levels. At present if there is a large demand for dollar exchange foreigners may ship gold to the United States and obtain dollars in exchange—at a fixed rate. But since there are, at the present, far more buyers of dollars than sellers, if gold is not accepted in payment of goods, etc., the cost of procuring dollars would greatly increase. This would immediately disrupt all trade and the flow of capital as far as the United States was concerned, and would create an impossible situation.

Suppose, then, that the price of gold is reduced from \$35 an ounce. Would that not have the effect of slowing up the purchases of gold from abroad? Such a step was in fact contemplated by those who first advocated the system of a variable dollar price.

Their idea was to raise the price whenever the dollar seemed too dear and to lower the price of gold whenever the dollar seemed too cheap. Once the price has been increased, however, it is not so easy to reverse the process. In the first place the exporters do not want to see a more expensive dollar which would constitute a severe handicap on sales of American merchandise abroad. Manufacturers for the domestic trade also would be opposed to allowing foreigners to sell at lower prices in the American market.

It is true that both groups would be no worse off than before the dollar was devaluated, but any interference on the part of politicians with American foreign trade is heresy of the most fanatical sort and would meet with violent opposition.

## An Export Bonus

At the present time the huge purchases of gold by the Treasury at \$35 an ounce in reality constitutes an export bonus to the American manufacturer in much the same way that we bonus our farmers by paying 70 cents a bushel for wheat when the market is only 55 or 60 cents a bushel.

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If the exchange rate of the American dollar were allowed to fluctuate in accordance with actual supply and demand (that is, if the price paid for gold was altered from time to time as indicated by trade and capital movements) there is little doubt that sterling in New York would now be quoted at \$3.25 or possibly at only \$3.00 as compared with the present level of \$3.65.

Another difficulty in the way of reducing the price of gold in New York is explained by Mr. Morgenthau—

"Moreover, were we to reduce the price of gold and were it to result in an outflow of gold there is no reason to believe that the countries who most need gold would get it. On the contrary, were gold to leave the

United States it would probably find a resting place in the very countries whose currencies would for the moment appear most secure. Certainly no gold would flow to Latin American countries in any substantial amount, nor would the Far East or the Balkans obtain more gold. The loss of gold by the United States would not correct the serious maldistribution."

What then is the solution? We again quote Mr. Morgenthau—"Thus we are confronted with the fact that though we should like to receive less gold and even to get rid of substantial amounts of the gold we already have, there is, under the existing circumstances, no acceptable alternative to the policy we have been pursuing. In the case of all the proposals we have been examining, the remedy has always been worse than the disease. The best way to reduce our gold inflow on commodity and service account is for us to have full recovery, so that our imports will rise more rapidly than our exports."

## Gold Indispensable

It would thus appear that we have arrived at the following conclusions: (1) Gold is indispensable as a medium of exchange between nations.

(2) The present maldistribution of gold is due to economic and political causes which have their roots in the World War.

(3) Present day political uncertainties have accentuated the problem.

(4) If the United States were to cease buying gold international chaos would result.

(5) Considerable opposition to the reduction of the dollar price exists—although this is a possibility at some time in the future.

It seems only a very short time ago that a rise in the price of gold was considered imminent. Many arguments were advanced that such a course was inevitable. The experience of the past few years shows that the rise that has taken place (as far as the American dollar is concerned) has to a considerable degree failed to achieve its purpose—which was to raise American commodity prices. On the contrary new and distressing problems have arisen. Possibly the money managers may, for a time, cease tampering with such a complicated mechanism—at least until they know more about its intricacies.



NORFOLK FORTIFIES. But not against a human aggressor. Last February, Horsey, Norfolk, was subjected to severe floods. Shortly after work was commenced on a concrete wall to check the ravages of the sea. Four years, 50,000 tons of concrete, and 4,000 tons of steel will be required to complete the wall which will protect four miles of coast. This picture was taken behind the mammoth sea wall, shows the Marran grass which has been planted to keep the sand from drifting.



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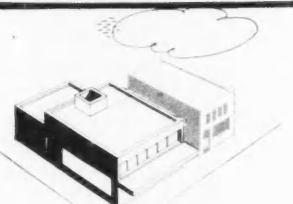
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# CONCERNING INSURANCE

## Use of Modern Mortality Tables

BY GEORGE GILBERT

While many of the life insurance companies in Canada use the most modern mortality tables in the valuation of their policy liabilities, one of the older tables is still widely used in the United States, and this has been the cause of some of the ill-founded criticism directed against Life Insurance in that country.

It is not likely that the net cost of life insurance to policyholders in the aggregate will be reduced by the adoption of more modern tables for valuation purposes, since reserves tend to be increased, while non-forfeiture benefits would probably not be decreased to any appreciable extent.

On the other hand, there would be some rearrangement in the incidence of premiums, surrender values and dividends, according to plan, age and duration of insurance, leading perhaps to greater equity in the distribution of the cost of insurance among policyholders.

ONE of the charges most frequently made by the self-appointed critics of the life insurance business is that the companies have been making unconscionable profits and that policyholders have been charged excessive premiums for their protection through the use of obsolete mortality tables such as the American Experience Table.

That such a charge is unjustified is the finding of the Mortality Committee of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners in its report presented at the recent convention in San Francisco. However, the fact that modification can be made in existing statutes so as to permit the use of tables based on modern experience without impairing the safety of companies or the interests of policyholders is regarded as a sufficient argument for making such changes, inasmuch as they would enable companies to operate on a basis which would avoid much of the existing misunderstanding.

Accordingly, the Committee recommends the enactment in all jurisdictions of legislation making permissive the use as valuation standards of mortality tables representative of modern experience. To this end the Committee has prepared a Modern Bill, designed as a complete valuation law. In it provision is made for the valuation by the Commissioner each year of the outstanding policies and contracts of all authorized companies on the basis of mortality tables and rates of interest approved by him.

### Requirements to be Met

Provision is also made for approval by the Commissioner for valuation of any specified class of policies of any mortality table which meets certain requirements: (a) The mortality table must be based on statistics of lives insured under conditions satisfying the Commissioner of the suitability of the table to the class or classes of insurance for which it is to be used. (b) The experience must have been compiled by amounts of insurance, cover a period of not less than five years' experience, include not less than 100,000 policy years of experience in each of the five year age groups, and must exclude the first five years of insurance except in certain sections of the data and in the case of industrial insurance. (c) Approval by the Commissioner must not be given earlier than six months after publication of intention to use the table and the name of the company and classes of insurance with which it is to be used.

One important point to which attention is directed by the Committee is that no mortality table which is likely to meet with general acceptance can be regarded as covering the excessive mortality which may arise in a single year as a result of wars or epidemics. It is to be noted that inasmuch as statutory reserves are not available for the purpose, such excessive mortality must be met from accumulated funds and contingency reserves built up out of premium margins of earlier years.

### Special Tables

One of the provisions in the Model Bill is a requirement that every policy of insurance issued must contain statements of the tables of mortality and rates of interest to be used in computing the reserve to be maintained on the policy and for computing the non-forfeiture values.

Provision is also made for the use of special tables based on a specified percentage, not more than 130 per cent, of the rates of mortality of the table used for calculating the non-forfeiture values, in the calculation of extended insurance benefits under ordinary policies when tables based on modern experience are used.

There is provision for the establishment of a deficiency reserve when the gross premium on the policy is less than 100 per cent of the net premium in the case of policies valued on the basis of mortality tables now in use, or less than the net premium loaded 5 per cent of itself and 5 per cent of the net premium for a similar ordinary life policy when tables based on experience after 1920 are used.

Variation of the standards of valuation by the Commissioner in the case of industrial insurance, group insurance, substandard risks, and other special classes of life insurance, is also provided for. Provision is likewise made for the approval by the Commissioner of suitable tables for the valuation of annuities, pure endowments, accidental death benefits, and total and permanent disability benefits.

Provision is made for the maintenance of the present valuation standards on policies already issued and for the continuance of any preliminary term or other special valuation now permitted by law.

While the Committee points out that it is the rigidity now existing in state valuation laws rather than specific planning on the part of the companies which has made the use of the American Experience table almost universal throughout the country, it is of opinion that the need of a new mortality table or tables is sufficiently important to warrant some action by the Association, which is composed of the government officials in the various states charged with the responsibility of supervising the business of insurance.

### Improvement in Mortality

There is ample evidence, says the Committee in its report, that population mortality at the younger ages has improved very materially during the last seventy years, the improvement decreasing with increase in age, and that little change has taken place above age fifty. There is authority for the belief that this trend will continue. Insurance company mortality has been in accord with these developments.

While admitting that it is not possible to construct one table which will represent accurately the mortality to be expected in all the various sections of the United States, because of the original diversity in mortality rates, the Committee is of opinion that tables sufficiently representative of general mortality may be constructed which would be more satisfactory as valuation standards than the American Experience table of mortality and the Standard Industrial table of mortality which are in general use as a result of statutory requirements. But it is noted that mortality tables based on ordinary insurance experience are not suitable for use in industrial insurance.

In the calculation of premiums, says the Committee in its report, the important requirements are adequacy and equity as between the various plans and ages involved. In the case of non-participating premiums, it is pointed out, it is immaterial, within certain limitations, whether the premiums are based upon a table showing high rates of mortality with small expense and contingency margins, or upon a table showing lower rates of mortality with higher expense margins; while in the case of participating premiums the process of surplus distribution, if properly applied, equalizes the cost under either arrangement.

### Types of Insurance Farmers Buy

A STUDY of the buying habits of farmers, covering 7,209 farm families in eight midwest states across the line, which control over a third of the country's farm income, has recently been completed by five leading midwest farm papers in co-operation with 4-H clubs and farm organizations in the respective states.

As to the insurance buying habits of these farm families, it was revealed that 5,120 of the 7,209 families have life insurance, and that 3,128 families have more than one



J. D. WILLIAMSON, actuary of the Canada Life Assurance Company, who has been elected president of the Life Insurance Institute of Canada. The Institute, with a membership representing all Canadian life companies, has for its objects "the promotion and cultivation of a thorough knowledge of the life insurance business by means of its educational courses, the circulation of insurance literature, the reading, discussion and publication of suitable papers." Before his election to the president's chair, Mr. Williamson served successively as second and first vice-president.

member carrying life insurance. Exactly one-third of the families have accident insurance, and 35 per cent. of these families have more than one member covered by accident insurance.

With respect to fire insurance, the study brought out that 88.7 per cent. of the families carry fire insurance on their buildings.

### Canada Life Increases Dividend Rate on Policies

FOR the third successive year, the Canada Life Assurance Co. has announced an increase in the rate of dividends paid to policyholders. Effective for the dividend year July 1st, 1939 to June 30th, 1940, the increases are on much the same basis as those made in the two preceding years, and mean that policyholders will receive approximately 10% more in annual cash dividends.

The company points out that dividends have now been declared for every year without exception over the past 90 years. A few years ago the amount so distributed was reduced considerably in order that possible contingencies—economic or otherwise—might be even more fully provided for. This has been accomplished to the point where officials of the company state that never in its 92 year history has it been more secure, more financially sound. And consequently, the upward dividend trend has been resumed. In actual dollars, the rising scale has meant that in the three years ending June, 1940, the company will have distributed over three-quarters of a million dollars more than if the increases had not been made.

A summary of the changes follows: For policies issued at rates adopted May, 1934 the increases are similar to those made a year ago and accordingly are larger at the more advanced ages than at the younger ages. For annual dividend policies issued at the premium rates in effect prior to May, 1934, the increases are similar to those made a year ago and vary with plan, age and duration. Special Dividends, first introduced in 1935, for policies completing a five-year period, have also been increased and will now be 100% of the regular dividend at the end of the five-year period, whereas they were formerly 75% of such dividend.

Taking into account the increase in Annual Dividends as well as the increase in Special Dividends, the combined effect will be that the company will pay approximately 10% more in Annual Dividends than would have been paid if the dividend scales of the current dividend year had been continued.

There has been no change in the interest on dividends and proceeds of policies left on deposit with the company, the rate remaining at 3 1/2%.

### Ohio Auto Service Scheme Held to be Insurance

THE automobile service plan offered by the League of American Motorists, Inc., of Cleveland, O., is insurance, Attorney General Thomas J. Herbert of that state rules. Members of the League paid \$28 annually in dues and the question of whether or not this firm was in the insurance business was placed before the Attorney General by John A. Lloyd, superintendent of insurance of Ohio.

The ruling of the Attorney General follows: "A company which issues a certificate to a subscriber whereby it agrees, in consideration of a specified amount paid to it, (1) to cause to be repaired at a designated garage the motor vehicle of the subscriber damaged through the negligence of the driver of another vehicle at one-half the ordinary price thereof, (2) to cause to be repaired at a garage designated

# On Record

high repute. The basic characteristics of the Sun Life of Canada are the principle of co-operation on which it is founded, the profit-sharing features, and the partner relationship of its million policyholders. Through this great international institution, security—the age long goal of mankind—has become a living reality for men, women and children the world over, a reality which has proved invulnerable through three generations of human crises and disasters.

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by it any motor vehicle damaged by the motor vehicle described in said certificate through the sole negligence of the subscriber, and (3) to cause towing services to be rendered in the United States or Canada whenever same may be necessary because of damage to the automobile specified in the certificate by reason of the negligence of the driver of another moving vehicle or when another automobile is damaged by the motor vehicle described in the certificate through the sole negligence of the subscriber, is entering into a contract substantially amounting to insurance under the provisions of Section 665, General Code."

### Great-West Life Half Year Results

WITH a further increase in total new business sales during the month of June, the Great-West Life Assurance Company closed the first half of 1939 with the best report of sales operations for many years. From January to June this year five of the six months have shown individual gains over the corresponding months of 1938, May being the only month to show a slight decrease as compared with last year. Business in force, which at the first of the year was \$607,500,000, has now increased to \$613,700,000, a gain of over six millions.

### Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Could you please give me your opinion of Dominion Government Annuity investment for income? Would a young man 25 years old be well advised to buy term insurance for 5 or 10 years together with a Deferred Government Annuity?

—M. E. A., Regina, Sask.

A Dominion Government annuity is an excellent way of making provision on the installment plan for a retirement income. But if you need insurance protection for dependents, or are likely to need it in the future, I would not advise the purchase of term insurance. Buy a suitable amount of insurance on the whole life plan to meet your requirements for insurance protection, and then devote the remainder of your surplus earnings to the purchase of the deferred annuity, and you will be making no mistake, in my opinion.





CANADIAN "NOISE" ON AN ENGLISH TRAIN. The Canadian Pacific Railway recently presented the London North Eastern Railway with a bell and whistle of the type commonly used in Canada. The only one in the country to carry equipment of this description, the streamlined locomotive, named the "Dominion of Canada", has become an object of special interest to passengers on its East Coast run between London and Scotland.

## Modern Business Must Use Modern Methods

Accurate cost-accounting is an increasingly vital factor in these days of intense competition and narrowing profit margins. Complete, dependable records and efficient, labor-saving office equipment are as essential today as up-to-date machinery in the factory.

This article tells you about Remington Rand Ltd., a Canadian company specializing in the service of Canadian business in this important field.

DURING the last ten years no more striking change in commerce has occurred than the mechanization of business.

Paper records of corporation transactions now pour through the main offices of railroads, public utilities, mining and transportation firms by the hundred thousand, and have transformed the processes of buying and selling into mass-production industries in themselves.

The modern office successfully increases commercial efficiency through handling them by means of writing, calculating, bookkeeping, tabulating and punched card accounting machines, and filing systems.

The development of machines and office equipment for writing, keeping, and protecting such records is the business of Remington Rand Ltd., a company incorporated in Canada in 1926 and manufacturing at Hamilton, typewriters, adding machines, and business systems.

### Mechanization Trend

A main factor in the mechanization of business is the increasing use throughout the world of the factory assembly line for industrial production. Improved transportation, the accessibility of foreign markets and of foreign sources of supply are three other factors in the change. Since no country is self-sufficient, supplies must come from other continents, products be delivered to world-wide markets, and routing and billing be certain.

Paper records of transactions in government bureaus, bank offices, insurance departments, chain store headquarters, and publishing houses have multiplied to the point where lines of machines operated by girls and men on time schedules are necessary to total figures, analyze masses of data or compile information often beyond the comprehension of a single person by its sheer bulk.

Other influences, including the chain-lightning play of economic forces at successive areas of the world, are working to increase the employment of machines in business. Lower birth rates are leading to a future with fewer workers. Government taxes on business are rising. An increasing demand is heard for the care of employees through social security plans which raise the fixed charges of business and make mechanization more likely. Accounting information especially must be immediately available in spite of the day-to-day pressure of business, and machines are often employed to provide it.

### The Canadian Company

Canadian offices have adopted Remington Rand Ltd. machinery to such extent that Remington Rand Ltd. employs in Canada about 800 people.

The Canadian company under the presidency of J. E. Reynolds is one of the two most active subsidiaries

of Remington Rand Inc., the parent American corporation which has share or capital interests in more than thirty international metal-working companies. On a total Canadian investment of \$1,500,000, its annual expenditures for wages and materials are \$1,419,700. Business machinery is manufactured within four acres of factory area for distribution in the Dominion through 25 company-owned sales and service branches, and for export to the British Empire.

Remington Rand Inc. manufactures at 23 owned plants, and leases others. Main factories are at Elmira, Tonawanda, North Tonawanda, and Iliou, N.Y.; Middleton and Bridgeport, Conn.; Benton Harbor, Mich.; Marletta, O.; at Hamilton, Canada; London, England; Saarbrücken and Berlin, Germany; and Calcutta, India. At the Calcutta factory on Lower Circular Road 450 brown-skinned Indian workmen sit in their white singlets and skirts at assembly lines, performing the 25,000 operations that go to make a typewriter.

Two hundred and thirty-five sales offices operate in France, Japan, Burma, Ceylon, Cuba, the Argentine, etc. A third of Remington Rand Inc.'s business comes through this international network, for the present corporation, though incorporated in 1927, has been represented in such places as Bermuda and Italy for fifty years. Dr. G. J. MacFarland, who worked out a business machine keyboard for the Siamese language forty-two years ago, is still Remington's man in Siam.

### Varied Production

Standard, noiseless, and portable typewriters and their supplies are produced in greatest quantities. Office systems and equipment, such as Kardex, Index Visible, safe-cabinet record protecting filing systems, and Dextraph photographic record reproductions are made. Manual and electric accounting, calculating, and adding machines, bank or commercial bookkeeping machines, billing machines, tabulating and punched card accounting machines are marketed. General Shaver Corp. (a subsidiary formed April, 1937) is selling extensively two models of an electric shaver.

Chairman of the Canadian board of Remington Rand Ltd. is Dr. C. W. Colby of Montreal.

Remington Rand Ltd.'s capitalization consists of one class of stock—5,100 shares of \$100 par value. The company has no funded debt.

The consolidated balance sheet for the operations of Remington Rand Inc., for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1939, shows total assets of \$43,240,372. At \$28,730,902, current assets were 7.42 times current liabilities as compared with 6.91 times current liabilities last year. Remington Rand's accumulated earned surplus was \$3,725,188, at the end of the last fiscal year.

## MINES

BY J. V. McAREE

HARD Rock Gold mines has shown a steady increase in production during the past few months. The mill has been handling approximately 9,000 tons per month, with recovery averaging a little over \$100,000. Bulion recovery is slightly over \$60,000 per month, and with the remaining \$40,000 in concentrates. The concentrates are being stored for treatment in the roaster. Operating costs are around \$45,000 per month at present.

Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co. broke all records during the three months ended June 30, showing an output of \$443,400 from 24,142 tons of ore. This brought production to \$808,000 during the first six months of this year. The grade of ore during recent months has exceeded \$18 per ton, compared with \$15.51 per ton in the first quarter.

Dome Mines handled 305,000 tons of ore in the six months ended June 30, and produced \$3,625,178 in gold. This compared with \$3,640,527 from 299,200 tons of ore in the first half of 1938.

Perron Gold Mines has shown an increase of about \$10,000 per month in production so far during 1939 as compared with the performance in the first half of 1938. Output so far in 1939 has averaged approximately \$110,000 every 30 days.

Gunnar Gold Mines is maintaining output on a uniform basis of approximately \$53,000 per month. The ore is yielding an average of \$12.50 per ton and this is permitting the company to build up a strong treasury.

Copper miners throughout Canada have been impressed with the big demand which has developed for copper in recent weeks. Sales having risen to the highest level in more than three years, and with inquiry still widespread, the outlook is that a movement may develop in which consumers may consider it good business to replenish their sadly depleted stores. The surplus metal in the hands of producers has encouraged consumers to live from hand to mouth, and it would only require a general move toward re-stocking of consumers stores to reverse conditions to an actual shortage of immediately available copper.

Central Patricia Gold Mines made a new production record in the second quarter of 1939, producing \$448,637 from 26,659 tons of ore. The rate of recovery increased to \$16.82 per ton in the period, compared with \$15.24 per ton in the first three months of the year.

Zinc producers have commenced to take on renewed hope as a result of a recent increase in demand. There has been no important increase in price of the metal, but smelters have shown eagerness to buy up available concentrates at current prices.

Waite-Amulet Mines has made arrangements to sell 20,000 tons of zinc concentrates. While the current price of refined zinc is approximately \$60 per ton, or just three cents per pound, the sale of Waite-Amulet concentrates is based upon the price prevailing two months after shipment.

Powell Rouyn has shown an operating profit of \$42,000 every 30 days during recent months. This is before allowing for taxes, depreciation and pre-production write-offs. In the quarter ended June 30 the ore shipments were 66,349 tons with \$332,320 gross smelter returns. The shipments are averaging over 700 tons daily at present. The ore is yielding approximately \$5 per ton. This indicates operating costs of close to \$2 per ton.

Chromium Mining & Smelting Corporation has been having difficulties in perfecting the process employed in the new plant at Sault Ste. Marie, but good progress is reported. The outlook is that the chief difficulties will be overcome within not more than a few weeks.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. has shown a decrease of about \$300,000 per month in output so far during 1939 as compared with the performance in 1938. Recent improvement in copper, lead and zinc has struck a more hopeful note for the enterprise. On the other hand, the corporation is Canada's chief silver producer, turning out close to 10,000,000 ounces of silver annually, and is thereby hard hit as a result of the recent decision of the United States government to pay a fixed price only for metal produced at home.

Sullivan Consolidated is milling over 10,000 tons of ore per month and production during recent months has averaged approximately \$3,000 per day.

Moneta Porcupine Mines is maintaining production at some 5,000 tons of ore per month and is producing \$90,000 in gold monthly. Output for the six months ended June 30 was \$533,000.

Madsen Red Lake produced \$78,000 during June from 11,543 tons of ore.

Split Lake Gold Mines completed a test run of 10 tons of ore, the test showing heads of \$27.47 per ton, and with tailings of just 70 cents to \$1.40

per ton showing a high rate of recovery. The company announces expectations to start steady production within the next few weeks.

Buffalo Ankerite has shown a sharp decline in production, with output in the second quarter of 1939 at \$649,424, compared with \$747,397 in the second quarter of the preceding year. Average recovery is down approximately \$1 per ton below that prevailing early in 1938.

Pickle Crow, with a recovery of over \$22 in gold from each ton of ore, has continued in 1939 to be the highest grade producer in Ontario, closely followed by Hallnor and To-burn.

Faulkenham Red Lake plans a resumption of work on its original property at Red Lake. The company dropped the option on the Starratt-Olson group.

## MASONITE CO.

CONSTRUCTION of a plant at Gatineau, Que., for the newly-incorporated Masonite Company of Canada Ltd. is to begin immediately, it was announced last week.

This new Canadian enterprise comes into existence as a result of the collaboration of Canadian International Paper Company and Masonite Corporation of U.S.A. It gives to the Dominion a new plant in which all hard board products made by Masonite Corporation in the United States will be produced.

The location of the Canadian plant at Gatineau offers particular advantages from the standpoint of shipment and better service to the more densely populated sections of Eastern Canada, and from the standpoint of production, the services and facilities of the closely adjacent plant of Canadian International Paper Company.

Primary distribution of the products of the new plant will be through two great selling agencies which are now selling the products produced by the United States plant—International Fibre Board Limited, manufacturers of Ten Test, and Donnacora Paper Company.

S. L. de Carteret, vice president of Canadian International Paper Company, Montreal, is president of the new Corporation; H. G. Wallace, vice-president of Masonite Corporation in U.S.A. is also vice-president of the Canadian Company. S. L. Campbell is secretary, and F. A. Laird is treasurer. The board of directors comprises the following: Ben Alexander (President of Masonite Corporation, Chicago), S. L. de Carteret, E. L. Saberson, F. A. Sargent, Charles Southgate and R. G. Wallace.

The new company's head office is in the city of Montreal.

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1851 PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	7,358,943.
1918 BANKERS & SHIPPERS INSURANCE CO.	6,402,814.
1910 JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY	4,098,712.
1865 MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.	6,367,827.
1873 LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY	4,784,697.
1835 STANSTEAD & SHERBROOKE FIRE INS. CO.	1,253,270.
1911 AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.	22,753,338.

Toronto General Agents

1839 GORE DISTRICT FIRE INSURANCE CO.	2,346,069.
1863 PERTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	1,699,998.
1903 PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY	11,389,701.
1908 BRITISH OAK INSURANCE COMPANY	3,661,446.

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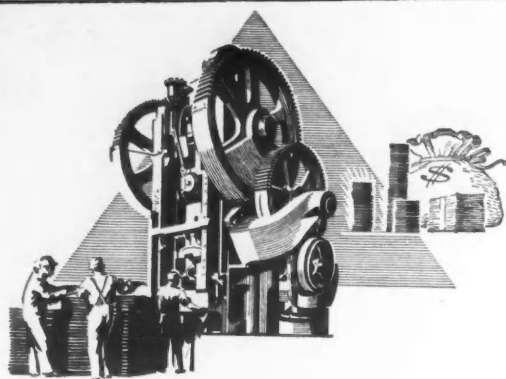
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## Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

Outside capital is still interested in Alberta oil fields. Last week the Thomas F. Lee interests completed a deal which will eventually mean the placing of \$95,000 in the treasury of the British Dominion Oil and Development Corporation Ltd. Under the terms of the agreement, the Lee interests have paid into the treasury \$30,000 for 300,000 shares of the company's stock, and have secured an option on a further 500,000 shares, which must be taken up, in part by October 15, and the balance by December 31.

The outstanding shares previous to this transaction were \$10,000. The capitalization will be increased to approximately 1,610,000 when the present options are exercised.

The British Dominion company is one of the older Turner Valley companies, and has recently acquired substantial acreage holdings in the Turner Valley, Two Pine, Moose Dome, Jumping Pound, Steveston, Kootenay Dome and Willow Creek structures. However, New York is not the only city that has money for Western oils. Last week C. G. Beausoleil of Montreal arrived by plane in Calgary and is going to resume drilling operations on the Sunray No. 1 well, which has been standing at 2560 feet for several months.

Under Mr. Beausoleil's direction the crew are preparing to run a string of 10-inch casing which will be cemented, and the balance of the hole will be drilled with rotary tools in place of standard equipment, presently being used.

Mr. Beausoleil is a very affable gentleman, and appears to be fittingly named, the English translation of his surname being "Fine Sunshine"—he appears to be at home in Sunny Alberta where he is directing operations of Sunray Petroleum. This company has been entirely financed by Montreal capital.

As this is written the California Company has not let a contract for the drilling of its well on the Steveston structure, the tentative location of which is Sec. 7, Twp. 18, R. 2, west of the 4th, about 12 miles south of the Anglo-Steveston No. 2 well. The Anglo-Canadian Company is erecting a derrick for their Anglo-Steveston No. 3 well, which will be located in the Rainy Hills area, about six miles south of their No. 2 well.

The test of the Bow Island sand at the Anglo-Steveston No. 1 well showed the horizon to be non-commercial in respect to both oil and gas. However, the test at the base of the Colorado shales at the Anglo-Steveston No. 2 well showed it to contain a gas flow of 2,000,000 c.f. per day, with a rock pressure of 1160 pounds.

The gas flow from the same horizon at the No. 1 well was considerably greater. The tests of the Steveston structure show it to have gas in commercial quantities, and also some oil. Experienced oil men still consider it a good area to prospect in, and are hopeful of contacting a major oil pool somewhere in this large structure.

The Benedum and Tree interests are continuing drilling at the old Guardian well. As this is written, the depth is approximately 3300 ft., with the drill penetrating a sandy shale formation. The firm has geo-

logical and geophysical parties working in the area and, immediately a survey is completed, further drilling sites will be selected.

Reports from various parts of Alberta indicate that many outside geological and geophysical survey parties are working in the province; also reports from Saskatchewan indicate that the same situation exists in that province. To my knowledge, there is one geological party working in Northwestern Manitoba.

The Shaw interests at Lloydminster, Sask., say that the Shaw No. 1 well has now been completed, having a gas flow of approximately 8,000,000 c.f. per day. Locations for two new wells have been selected. Franco Oils Ltd. and the Walter Thorn interests are participating in the financing of these wells.

In the Vermilion area, about twenty miles due west of Lloydminster, Battleview Oils Ltd. has commenced drilling operations on the northwest quarter, Sec. 20, Twp. 50, R. 5, west of the 4th. Franco Oils has recently taken a substantial stock interest in the Battleview Oils Ltd. and in this way is assisting in financing this well also. The Wain-Town Gas and Oil Co. Ltd., which holds a gas franchise for the town of Vermilion, Alta., with a population of 1400, has contracted for the gas production from this well.

The Mar Jon No. 5 well, located in the Whiskey Creek area, is erecting a derrick, and drilling operations should be under way by the time SATURDAY NIGHT reaches you. The structure is located north and west of the Turner Valley structure, and it is expected the lime, or producing horizon will be contacted at about 4200 feet, which of course is much shallower than the Turner Valley field.

The Jumping Pound No. 1 well, being drilled by Rabson Oils Ltd. and located on a structure close to Mar Jon No. 5, is drilling around 3,000 feet in the Benton formation.

J. C. Dallas, president of the Roxana Petroleum, states that work on the Kootenay Dome No. 1 well will be resumed immediately. This well is at present standing 3922 ft., over 800 ft. in the Devonian lime formation. It has encountered several gas and oil showings. Other foothill Devonian tests are Anglo's Savannah Creek, Moose Dome, Clearwater and Ram River.

There are now four wells drilling in the lime in Turner Valley, namely, Calwin, Royallite Nos. 39 and 40, and Scottish Petroleum. The Calwin well is practically completed and should be in production this week-end. The Royallite wells are both about 100 feet in the lime, and should be completed before the end of the month. The Scottish Petroleum's well is considered a key test well, as it is located about half a mile east of the famous Okalta No. 6, which encountered some water along with the oil.

Creeks and rivers in some of the wildcat areas are still on the rampage, and before drilling operations can be resumed, at some of these tests, new roads and bridges will have to be repaired. This is especially true in the case of the Grease Creek and Clearwater areas.

## A National Policy For Primary Industry

(Continued from Page 11)

Germany, New Zealand and some other countries, are a bane of international trade today. If we follow the same path, we will be forced to similarly regulate supply, and in so doing we will be led into the management of other lines as well. The United States finds itself the principal buyer of its domestic silver and cotton, merely because it has set a price on the former, and a loan value on the latter, above the world markets.

So long as the government pays, no doubt the industries will keep on producing. But what to do with the surpluses now in government hands? Control of some kind must be applied, and where it is not the open market, then it must sooner or later be developed in other ways.

### Difficulties Enhanced

The decline in international trade has forced all great nations to re-examine their internal economies, and to strive for new kinds of solutions. Thus the programs of self-sufficiency, which were in part responsible for the difficulty, have been given fresh impetus by the very problems which they created. It is no worse for the growers of wheat or wool, than it is for the producers of cotton or rubber, or for the manufacturers of gloves or steel, though we always like to feel that our own misfortunes are the greatest.

Export bonuses merely tax every one in the country, to share the loss on products dumped on the world market. They should not remain a permanent feature of world trade. Nor is barter desirable, compared with the flexibility of trade based on availability of foreign exchange.

We must either restore the kind of economy which produces certain goods at less than the world price, or else we must go on to the kind of economy which plans all output and export sales. Freedom in business can survive only a limited degree of regulation and taxation, and it is the rigidity of the structure today which prohibits the production of wheat at 55 cents per bushel.

If we move to a planned economy, we may still sell wheat at 55 cents per bushel, but the industrial workers, and the industrial owners, and the civil servants, and the government bondholders, all of which classes are more or less beneficiaries from the rigidity of the structure, will have to assist the primary producer to a living standard comparable with their own. That is just what we do now, when we pay sales taxes, and other levies, to provide the wheat grower with 80 cents instead of 55 cents per bushel.

### Subsidies Dangerous

These production subsidies are a dangerous step when we consider the vast extent of our primary industries in relation to our total economy.

An article in SATURDAY NIGHT of October 8 last pointed out that the wheat bonus would inevitably bring demands from other industries, and concluded with the following paragraph: "It is evident that a bonus plan which savors of favoritism will not suffice, and that once seriously embarked on this course we will be compelled to travel far and wide. A plan which taxes primary producers to protect industrial corporations, and which in turn taxes industrial corporations to bonus primary producers,

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## WE DISCUSS THIS WEEK

### Laura Secord

ONE of the outstanding manufacturers and distributors of candy in Canada, Laura Secord Candy Shops, Limited, operates two factories and 86 retail stores under its own name in Ontario and Quebec—53 in the former province and 33 in the latter. In August, 1938, the wholly-owned subsidiary, Mary Louise Candies, Limited, discontinued operations.

On October 31, 1938, Laura Secord stockholders approved an increase in common stock from 57,500 shares to 287,500 shares, and the exchange of 5 new \$3 par shares for each old no par share. Prior to the 5-for-1 stock split, 75 cents per share was paid on March 1, June 1 and September 1, together with an extra of \$5 per share paid on November 7, 1938, to holders of record October 1. After the split, 20 cents per share was paid on December 1. To date in 1939, 40 cents per share has been disbursed in two 20-cent-per share quarterly payments. Dividends on the old stock were raised from \$2 to \$3 per share annually on December 31, 1929, and throughout the depression years the company both paid and earned the increased rate, which was continued until the reorganization in 1938.

### Firmly Entrenched

Competition in the manufacturing and retailing of candy is severe, but Laura Secord appears to be firmly entrenched in public favor and continues to maintain the high quality of its products. Management of the chain has always been of the highest calibre both in regard to internal administration and its relations with the public.

Hanging heavily over the heads of chain stores is the threat of extra taxation; particularly is this so in the case of the food chains. So far Laura Secord has escaped, and the probabilities are that the company will escape the additional impost over the longer term. For one thing, Ontario has yet to adopt chain store taxation; and in the Province of Quebec—where the levy has been very severe, par-

### Balance Sheet

Giving effect to capital changes, the balance sheet of Laura Secord Candy Shops, Limited, as of March 31, 1939, showed a reduction of \$272,257 in capital and surplus. Assets totaled \$1,742,702, as compared with \$2,042,402 at September 30, 1938. Current liabilities were down to \$10,466 from \$58,203 in the same period, but the latter figure is chiefly reserve for taxes which was not shown in the last statement. Investment in bonds was down to \$1,309,860 from \$1,785,046. Cash was up to \$135,886 from \$119,156, and inventories rose to \$159,828 from \$138,200.

In February, 1939, President J. D. Hayes made the announcement that the considered plans to open up a chain of candy stores in Great Britain in collaboration with the allied chain, Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc., had been dropped for the time being.

Laura Secord is selling currently at 12 1/2 to yield 6.3 per cent at the 80-cent-per-share dividend rate. In 1938 the stock recorded a high of 14 1/2 with a low of 12 1/2. Prospects for 1939 are that dividend requirements will be covered by a comfortable margin and the present rate seems secure. Appreciation prospects are limited, but the stock has appeal for income.

is questionable. And yet that is just where we now seem to be headed.

The truth of that prophecy has been demonstrated, for we now have cheese and butter, as well as wheat, on our federal hands. If we add one or two lines each year, we will soon encompass our major products, and the minor ones will either swing into the system or else have to be dealt with similarly. As the scope extends,

the power to aid will be curtailed. The best feature, in this rather gloomy prospect, is that it must move and more impress upon the Canadian National Railway, and the more highly protected manufactures, and a few other classes which secured a first claim on the public and the private purse, the fact that they are only part of an economy which must aim at justice to all and favor to none.



# SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

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TRAVEL

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FASHION

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HOMES

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THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 22, 1939

## Port Hope Radium Workers Are Happy But Careful

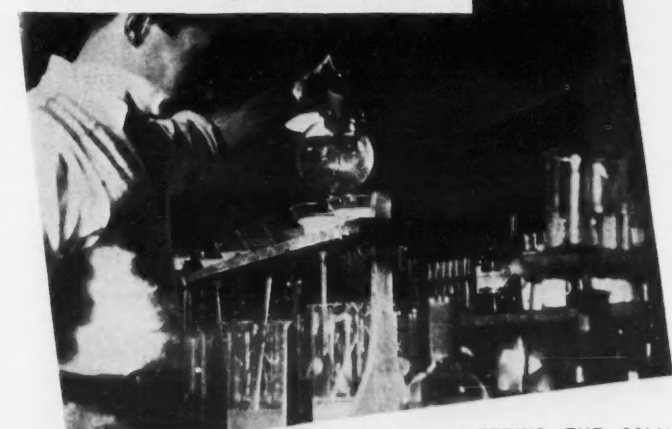


**THE CITY OF RADIUM:** Port Hope, where Radium is refined, is a quiet little Ontario town that might serve as a model of all Ontario country towns. It has its main street, its main hotel, its serene residential avenues—and that's about all. But, tucked away in one corner of that town is a building that produces enough power—according to people like Professor Haldane—to blow this planet to atoms.

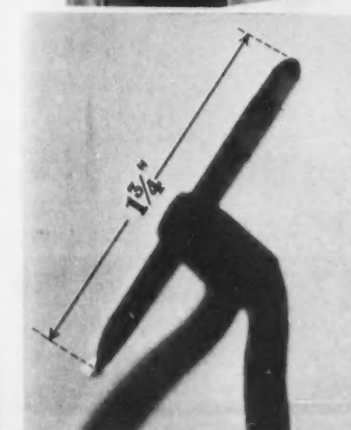
**THE NIGHT SHIFT:** Day and night the men work to produce the most precious element known. In one month, this plant produces three times the amount of radium that existed in Canada before the opening of the Eldorado Mines.



**EXTRACTING SILVER:** Curiously, the presence of large quantities of the precious metal, silver, with the rare element, Radium, plagued the chemists and engineers for several years. The chemical process of separation now in operation is completely successful. To treat one ton of concentrated ore at the refinery requires approximately six tons of chemicals—and that is why it is cheaper to bring the ore to the chemists rather than bring the chemicals to the ore.

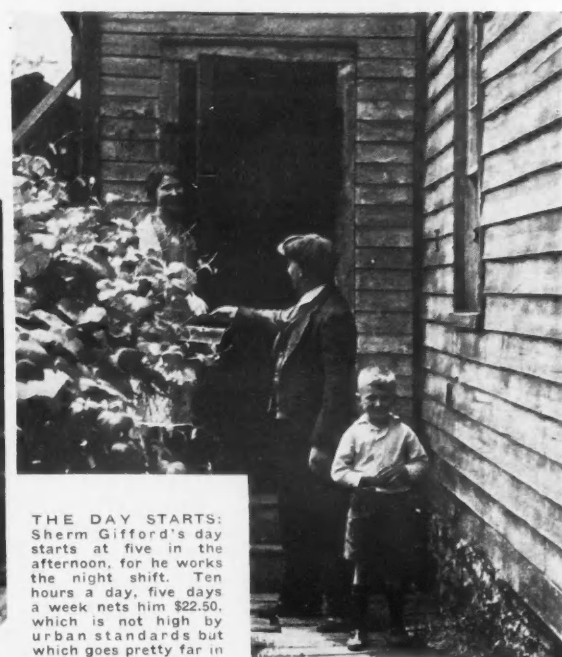


**FILTERING THE SOLUTION:** Here, the chemist, fully aware of the nature of his material, handles it with such care and delicacy that gloves are a handicap. The place may look like the back of a drugstore, but it isn't.



**\$3000.00!** In this bit of a straw, glass-cased, is a hundred milligrams of radium, worth approximately \$3000.00. Before the discovery of the radium-bearing ore by Gilbert Labine at Great Bear Lake, the price of radium was three times as high. But Labine broke the Belgian Congo near-monopoly, brought the price tumbling.

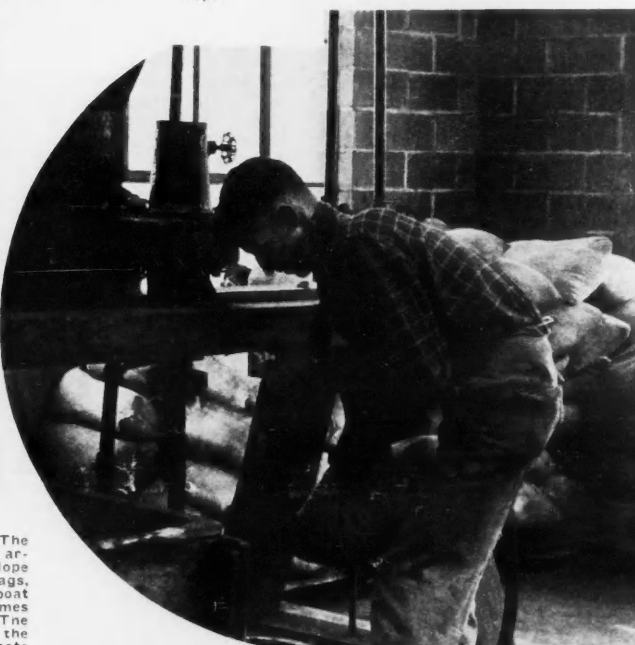
**RADIUM WORKER:** Sperm Gifford is a typical Radium worker, young, married, a native of Port Hope even though he has lived for ten years in Rochester, N.Y. Radium workers are advised to spend their time in off hours in the outdoors. Sperm, an enthusiastic gardener and builder, hardly needs that advice.



**THE DAY STARTS:** Sperm Gifford's day starts at five in the afternoon, for he works the night shift. Ten hours a day, five days a week nets him \$22.50, which is not high by urban standards but which goes pretty far in a small town like Port Hope.



**FIRST PROCESS:** The ore concentrate arrives at Port Hope from the mine in bags, brought down by boat and rail, sometimes even by plane. The first process is the roasting, to eliminate the sulphur content of the concentrate. Dust masks are worn by the men engaged in this process, to guard against pitchblende dust.



**SECOND STEP:** Radium is always found, in infinitesimal quantities, with its heavyweight parent, Uranium. The ratio that usually exists is one part of radium to 3,470,000 of Uranium Oxide. The process of securing the radium demands its separation from the uranium and other elements in the concentrate, and the elimination of each element is a separate step. Here the uranium salt is being leached from the concentrate.

## Radium Worker

BY KENNETH JOHNSTONE

PHOTOGRAPHS BY "JAY"

"PORT HOPE—WHERE RADIUM IS MADE" reads a billboard on the outskirts of that placid little metropolis on Lake Ontario's shore. But it is hard to believe, strolling down the main street of this so-typical Ontario town, that in one of the back lanes there is a plant busily engaged in manufacturing, or rather refining, the world's most precious metal, and its rarest. Yet there it is for the scientifically-inclined or just plain curious public to visit, and it is busy day and night, striving to keep up with an ever-expanding demand voiced most urgently by the world of medicine for this elusive and mysterious healing metal.

Ninety workers, going two shifts a day, are kept busy all year round treating the precious concentrate brought from Great Bear Lake some 4000 miles away, and for every ton and a half of concentrate that they treat, they secure 100 milligrams of radium. But that concentrate itself is secured from the treatment at the mine of from 50 to 75 tons of ore. "Elusive" is the right word.

FOR its curious powers of healing and its association with the romantic tradition associated with its discovery by the indomitable Curies, for its rarity and great value, Radium enjoys a unique position among the more prosaic metals, and beside it even gold seems commonplace. Its parent metal, Uranium, has been making the headlines of late with scientific tales of its immense power; seemingly there is enough Uranium in the atmosphere to blast the moon over into another constellation should it suit the whim of some future scientist. Buck Rogers and his friends in the Sunday comic strips may have the last laugh on us yet.

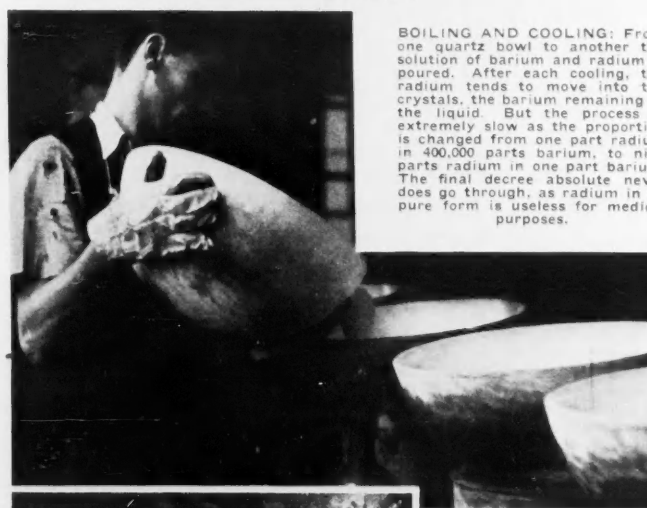
sciousness of their risk, but set with determination to carry through to their goal or perish in the attempt. For many of us who like to carry such thoughts in the back of our minds, to live vicariously in their contemplation and so more readily accept the duller and more painful to shatter them by visiting Port Hope.

Those ninety shock-troopers of Science at its farthest outposts are indeed the most unaperturbed soldiers that ever held a front-line trench. And the occasional call for reinforcements rarely extends past the environs of Port Hope itself, for the overwhelming majority of the Radium workers are Port Hope-born and apparently determined to spend their last days in Port Hope, Radium or not. True, in the laboratory, where the final stages of the refining take place are to be found one or two "outsiders," and head of the plant is the famous Doctor Pochon, colleague of the Curies and brought from Paris to apply the Curie process of extraction; but on the whole your average Radium worker is an average "anything" worker.

THIS unromantic fact is to be explained by the elaborate precautions that are taken in the plant to eliminate risks of exposure to the dreaded Radium rays, and also possibly by the unromantic character of routine scientific activity anyway, even if it is connected with the rarest, most dangerous, etc., element. There is no place for limelight in a refinery.

Well, let us look at a typical Radium worker: Take Sherman Gifford, for example. His friends call him Sperm. He is thirty-six years old, born in Port Hope, and his wife was born at nearby Rice Lake. He has two children, Jack, aged four, and Bobby, aged nine. He works a five-day week, ten hours a day, for about \$22.50 per week. He went off to Rochester after he was married, stayed there ten years, and then returned to native Port Hope to raise his family, work, and buy a home. He has just bought a home, rather in need of paint it was, and the back

(Continued on Page 19)



**\$25,000.00 IN ONE HAND:** Eve Curie inspects the lead safe that contains the precious radium salt. The tube in her hand contains radium to the value of \$25,000. The casing is lead, otherwise she might receive a serious burn.

**RADIUM!** Packed in lead four inches thick, which in turn is packed in a stout wooden box, lies approximately \$80,000.00 worth of radium. It goes to the U.S. Bureau of Standards, where its value is exactly computed. In London, Paris, and Washington are the three main centres where Radium is measured according to the method devised by the Curies.





# MUSICAL EVENTS

## Music Cheered Like Hockey

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THERE used to be a legend that Canadian audiences were undemonstrative, but the charge assuredly does not hold good of those which attend the Promenade Symphony Concerts in Varsity Arena. Two weeks ago an emotional ovation was tendered the violinist Misha Piatro; but it was as nothing to what happened at the end of the concert conducted by Sir Adrian Boult. The spectacle of a standing throng, recalling him again and again with cheers that would have done justice to a hockey victory, was rare and stimulating.

The demonstration ensued upon a rendering of a number through which conductors usually dash helter-skelter, the familiar "Rakoczy March," of Hector Berlioz. As played by Sir Adrian, most listeners felt that they had never heard it before. It became entirely fresh and unhackneyed, proceeding with an exquisite delineation of the delicate orchestral details and rhythmic graces that enrich the score, and rising gradually to a stupendous but never merely noisy climax. One had an irresistible feeling that one was hearing for the first time precisely what Berlioz had desired to express.

The very familiarity of the work made it the more vivid as a demonstration of the methods which have made Sir Adrian famous, methods based on his admiration for the greatest of all conductors, Arthur Nikisch, who in youth profoundly influenced him. As most readers are aware Sir Adrian has been for twenty years eminent in London, and is now conductor of the B.B.C. Orchestra, formerly Sir Henry Wood's Queens Hall Orchestra. Last year Bernard Shore, first violin in that body, published a brilliant book, "The Orchestra Speaks," in which he described the methods at rehearsal of a score of famous contemporary conductors. He spoke of Sir Adrian as an idealist in his incessant striving to attain the most faithful approximation to the composer's mind. He also spoke of his quiet "stance" on the rostrum, his dislike of showmanship, his desire to be an impersonal medium between the composer, orchestra and audience. "His mind," Mr. Shore said, "seems to brood over the score from a height, surveying all its essential features like the peaks of a mountain range seen from a certain distance." When a conductor can evoke such feelings in a man playing under him, the amazing results obtained in his brief rehearsals of the "Proms" orchestra are understandable.

The outcome in Toronto showed that the impersonal style may after all be good showmanship. The March was the climax of an evening profoundly memorable. One sensed the ideal Mr. Shore describes in a glorious rendering of Haydn's Symphony No. 99 in E flat. It is a transparent but difficult work and one caught the gusto of Haydn's own joy in composing it. Conductor, musicians and

listeners seemed to be enveloped in the refined joyousness of the whole rendering. Another splendid interpretation of Bizet's quasi-tragic Suite, No. 1, based on incidental music composed for Alphonse Daudet's "L'Arlesienne." Sir Adrian's baton brought forth all the color and contrast of Daudet's tale. It seemed a bit hard upon the English composer Arthur Bliss to place him on such a program. Rhythmic urge is precisely what his "Introduction and Allegro" (clever and resourceful though it be in orchestral devices and combinations) lacks. In this as in all the works named above the orchestra gave a noble account of itself.

The vocalist of the occasion was the charming lyric soprano, Grace Panvini, whose voice is ineffably sweet, pure and true. She sang eight numbers, and was at her finest in flawless and piquant renderings of such unfamiliar and beautiful lyrics as Donaudy's "Vaghiissima Sembra" and Callejo's "Granadinos."

### Rosenthal's Retrospect

To meet the great pianist Moriz Rosenthal, at present in Toronto in connection with the Conservatory Summer School, is to encounter a little man, still brawny and vigorous, who is a link with a by-gone world, incredibly changed in his own lifetime. I happened to mention that I had first heard him play in Toronto forty years ago, and asked whether it had been his first visit. He looked at me quizzically and said, "I first played in Toronto in 1899. No, I was not a boy! I was in my 27th year."

Fifty years ago, and Massey Hall was only forty-five years old this past spring. The pianist could not say what auditorium he played in; but it was probably in the old Horticultural Pavilion in Allan Garden, long since burned, where in the 'eighties many geniuses appeared. Or it may have been in the old Y.M.C.A. Hall at Yonge and McGill streets, still surviving as the Margaret Eaton Theatre. Local music-lovers who heard him then must be few indeed. The fame of Paderewski, though he is two years Rosenthal's senior, was yet to come. Rosenthal was born on December 19, 1862, in Lemberg, capital of Galicia (Austrian Poland), and now part of Poland. It was in Lemberg that he made his first public appearance in 1872, playing Chopin's Rondo in C with his teacher, Karl Mikul, pupil and musical executor of Chopin. Later he studied with one of the most exquisite pianists who ever lived, Rafael Joseffy (1852-1915). Finally there were Rosenthal's adolescent years with Liszt at Weimar from 1876 to 1878. By 1878 he had "arrived" and made brilliant appearances at Paris and St. Petersburg, but he elected to spend four years in classical and philosophic studies at the University of Vienna. His career as an adult pianist began in 1884, and he was no novice when

he came to America over half a century ago. I did not seek Rosenthal's thoughts about what has happened to the map of Europe in his lifetime and to some of the dynasties he knew in youth. He knew, as few young men could have known them, a Vienna in which Emperor Franz Josef reigned supreme; a St. Petersburg in which the Czar was all-powerful; a Berlin benignly content under the old Kaiser and his Chancellor, Bismarck; a London in which the prestige of Queen Victoria was at its zenith. He knew a musical Europe in which Wagner, Liszt, Brahms, Verdi, Tchaikovsky, Rubinstein, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Grieg, Massenet, Saint-Saens and Johann Strauss were living and active workers. What a retrospect!

### More About Bliss

Until very recently the name of the British composer Arthur Bliss, whose "Introduction and Allegro" was played at last week's Prom by his friend Sir Adrian Boult, had won small attention in America. But lately New York musicians have been bestowing much attention upon the four visiting British musicians commissioned in connection with World's Fair concerts of British music, ultimately transferred to Carnegie Hall. The group included not only Sir Adrian and Mr. Bliss, but Solomon, the English pianist, and the great oboe-player Leon Goossens, a brother of Eugene Goossens.

Bliss is no stranger to America. In 1935 he was at Hollywood composing the incidental music for H. G. Wells' prophetic film "Things to Come." Wells won his gratitude by insisting that he should be allowed a free hand, and not subjected to the whims of technical directors and sponsors. But he did not go to the Pacific Coast as a stranger. In 1923 he was in Santa Barbara for some time as a conductor and composer. It is said that at one time in his career he was an actor. He is 48 years old and was educated at Cambridge, and is one of the many English composers who have been influenced by Vaughan Williams. War service interrupted his career but in 1919 he composed incidental music to "As You Like It" for the Stratford-upon-Avon Theatre. Real recognition of his gifts dates from the performance of the "Introduction and Allegro" in London in 1926. Other notable works from his pen are Pastoral ("Lie Strewn the Flocks"), 1929; Morning Heroes, 1930; Clarinet Quintet, 1932; Viola Sonata, 1933; Music for Strings, 1935; Checkmate, a ballet, 1937, and a piano concerto which was his World's Fair commission. He delights in unusual combinations, and London critics find his vigor and freshness representative of the modern English spirit.

In an interview in Toronto Sir Adrian Boult told of Hon. Neville Chamberlain attending a B.B.C. concert during the height of a recent crisis and listening with absorbed attention to a Beethoven Symphony. This however was natural. Very few



DR. HANS KINDLER, the famous young orchestral conductor, who will again appear as guest conductor of the Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra next Thursday night.

are aware that Neville Chamberlain as a young man was a devotee of music and a competent pianist. The fact is recorded in Sir Charles Petrie's intimate book, "The Chamberlain Tradition." The Prime Minister's father, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, was a lover of serious music and saw to it that his children received instruction. Neville showed marked aptitude, and music was his chief recreation as a young man. During the eight years illness of the older statesman which ended in July 1914, Neville used to solace his father's sufferings by playing the chief piano works of Mendelssohn and the Sonatas of Beethoven.

### Many Performances

The third weekly matinee event in connection with the Conservatory Summer School, took the form of a Sonata recital by Harold Sumberg, concert-master of the Promenade Symphony Orchestra, and George Reeves, an able pianist. Both artists play with distinction and authority. An offering of historic interest was Sonata No. 6 ("Le Tombeau") by the old French composer Jean Marie Leclair (1697-1764). Leclair was a versatile figure in the Paris of Louis XV, widely known through his association with the Paris Opera and membership in the Royal Orchestra. His music is characteristically gay and tuneful. Messrs. Sumberg and Reeves also played Mozart's Sonata, No. 15, in B flat, and the César Franck Sonata in A major.

Sir Ernest MacMillan was guest conductor at Les Concerts Symphoniques, Montreal, last week, and as on past visits was accorded an enthusiastic reception. His program was exceptional in interest and charm. The most elaborate offering was Rimsky-Korsakoff's magnificently embroidered "Russian Easter" of which he gives a notable interpretation. His own orchestral work based on the French-Canadian folk song "A St. Malo," naturally received a patriotic ovation. Other important numbers were Smetana's tone-poem "The Moldau," Haydn's "Surprise Symphony," and Beethoven's Overture "Leonore, No. 3." The fine quality of the Montreal organization, especially in its wind sections was apparent in the Rimsky-Korsakoff number.

Sir Ernest MacMillan will conduct three concerts at Robin Hood Dell,

Philadelphia, during the first week of August. The concerts of which Eugene Ormandy is honorary director are provided by an orchestra of ninety, composed of present and past members of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The organization gives five concerts a week and this year is employing a large number of guest conductors, including Andre Kostelanetz, Erich Leinsdorf, one of the Wagnerian conductors of the Metropolitan Opera House, and George Sebastian, former director-general of music for the Soviet Union.

During the numerous visits of the famous flautist and conductor, Georges Barrère, to Canadian cities, many have found delight in his witty speeches, apart altogether from his music. His latest sally was at a dinner to British musicians in New York, where several of the guests boasted letters after their names. "I have no B.A. or M.A. to follow my name," he said. "Only M.B.E. And what does that mean? Master of Broken English!"

The brilliant Canadian violinist Arthur Loblanc of Montreal made his second appearance in New York within two months on July 6. He was soloist at a concert in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Municipal Opera Association. His debut in that city was made in recital at the Town Hall on May 6, when most of the senior critics praised him for the freshness of his program, technical brilliance and nobility of expression.

### Over the Networks

Ethel Starke, a gifted and well-equipped Montreal violinist, was heard in recital over the national network recently with Marie Thérèse Paquin at the piano. Her numbers included a new work, "Third Canadian Dance" by the able young composer, Gratton. She also played numbers by Vivaldi, Arne, Couperin and others, and the brilliance and facility of her style were demonstrated in Sarasate's almost forgotten "Carmen Fantasy."

The programs of the Lyric Trio, Montreal, are now being broadcast in the United States. Its members, Anna Malenfant, Jules Jakob, and Lionel Daunais, are outstanding among Canadian singers. Their numbers alternate between French and English, and a recent program included Debussy's "Beau Soir" and Roger Quilter's new arrangement of "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes."

Marguerite Buck, a very promising young pianist was recently soloist with the Regina Concert Orchestra, a portion of whose weekly concerts are broadcast to Western listeners. Under the direction of W. Knight Wilson, Miss Buck played with fine musicianship the fire movement of Beethoven's Concerto in C minor, composed in 1803 for performance by himself.

A Vancouver baritone, Ernest J. Colton, who styles himself "The Baladeer," is specializing in amusing songs, not necessarily of the "comic" order, in broadcasts on the national network. He recently revived Albert Hay Malotte's capital ditty, "David and Goliath," and one of his best hits is "When the Sergeant-Major's on Parade."

Henri Delcelliers, the Montreal conductor, is doing excellent work with the orchestral broadcast known as "Summer Concert" heard on the national network on Tuesday nights. He

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specializes in operatic composers of the lighter order like Boieldieu, Herold and Wolf-Ferrari.

A Toronto mandolin expert, Christoph Buffel, has recently composed a novel work for string orchestra, "Bulgarian Hora." It is based on folk dances of Bulgaria, most of which are of gypsy origin, and is being played shortly by Leon Zuckert's orchestra which broadcasts from Toronto.

The Summer Symphony Club of Winnipeg, which is responsible for the series of orchestral concerts given weekly at the Walker Theatre in that city, recently distributed to its membership forms in which the recipient was asked to name a composition he would like to hear. The outcome was rather confusing, because in over a hundred forms filled out, nearly as many well-known works were named, ranging from Herold's overture to "Zampa" to William Walton's delightful "Façade." There seemed to be a strong slant toward Tchaikovsky among the requests. The principal piano compositions suggested were Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata" and Bach's "Jesu Lord of Man's Desiring," choices with which few would disagree.

### Absolute Pitch

A sense of absolute pitch, supposed to be the rarest of all musical gifts, and an asset which comparatively few among even highly trained musicians possess, is apparently to be found in unexpected quarters. Mary L. Robertson of Winnipeg recently made a trip through the smaller centres of the province conducting music examinations for the University of Manitoba. She was surprised to discover in Crystal City, three candidates who possessed this gift: three more in Morden; and one in Miami. There are doubtless others scattered through the land, endowed, unconsciously perhaps, with such a faculty. It is one unfortunately that under present conditions causes as much pain as pleasure to its possessor.

## CENTENARY OF TORONTO DIOCESE

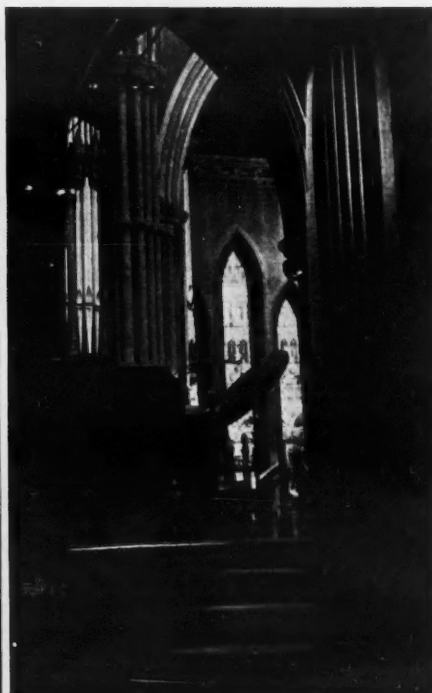
It was on an eventful day in August, 1812, that the Rev. John Strachan, D.D., preached his first sermon in the first St. James' Church at York, whence he had come from the Grammar School at Cornwall to succeed the Rev. George Okill Stewart. Few men have had greater influence in the Province of Upper Canada than Dr. Strachan. Three St. James' churches were destroyed by fire during his rectorship and it was in the fourth building that he was welcomed as the first Bishop of Toronto in 1839. The fourth building was gutted by fire in 1849, a public disaster in which all Anglicans and non-Anglicans shared. Not at all disheartened by the catastrophe, the militant Bishop helped the congregation of St. James' Cathedral design and build a greater and more beautiful edifice. The result of his efforts stand to-day, in this centennial year of the Diocese of Toronto, as a lasting testimonial to the work of a great administrator and educator.

In 1853 the fifth St. James' was opened for worship amid great rejoicing. The photographs to right testify to the beauty of one of the finest examples of early English Gothic in America. At the top, left, can be seen the old type of family pews; centre, is a view of the Nave and Choir from the South Door, and, right, is the entrance to the Choir from the Bishop's Vestry. At the bottom, left, is a bust of the beloved Bishop on the West wall of the Choir, while, right, is the tablet on the floor of the Chancel which marks the spot where Bishop Strachan was laid to rest in 1867.

There is general satisfaction among Anglicans that in this year of the centenary of the Diocese the position of this historic church as the Cathedral Church is established and permanent. For a generation or more it was not so. Around the turn of the century the decision was taken — possibly influenced by the policy of the Diocese of New York in regard to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine — to erect a new Cathedral in a more central position in relation to the city as a whole, and a site was acquired and a fine chancel erected in the Bloor-Bathurst district with the title of the Cathedral Church of St. Alban the Martyr. But as time went on it gradually became apparent that the property acquired was inadequate to set off properly the immense building which was designed, and also that the location was not going to justify the expectations of the promoters, and on the election of the present head of the Diocese, the Most Rev. D. Trevor Owen, Archbishop of Toronto and Primate of All Canada, the project was abandoned and the uncompleted building was turned over to the local parish and now houses the highly successful Church of St. Alban the Martyr.

The Diocese of Toronto is a subdivision of the original Diocese of Quebec which extended from Gaspé to the Red River, and was created in 1793, its first Bishop being Jacob Mountain, who landed from England on November 1 of that year at Quebec City and was met at the wharf by the saintly Bishop Leval of the Roman communion "who made him welcome with a kiss on each cheek." There are now five Archbishops and twenty-four Bishops of the Church of England in Canada, in addition to which the Church maintains two missionary Bishops, one in China and one in Japan. The Canadian Diocese of the Arctic is the largest in the world in respect of area, but contains only about 10,000 people.

—Photos by Butterworth.





# THE FILM PARADE

## Drama in the Jungle

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THESE Tarzan episodes always hang over me for weeks in advance. I usually try to drag someone along with me ("You'll like it honestly, it's wonderful.") But nobody will ever go. So I finally trudge off by myself. Even admitting that the story is one you couldn't bring yourself to read under a dryer while waiting for your hair to set, the films are still wonderful, full of wild yet noble photography and broad uncomplicated comedy.

There is that strained little dinner-party in the tree-tops, when the European visitors arrive; with Tarzan growling at the head of the table and thrusting meat-joints at his guests and Mrs. Tarzan fluttering in from the kitchenette to smooth things over. (Tarzan is difficult but so worth-while!) And the visiting English lady whose aplomb was equal to anything from legal chicanery to murder but who was seriously shaken when Mrs.

This is the chief novelty in "Tarzan Finds a Son." The rest was much as usual, with plenty of under-water swimming scenes, escapes from tigers, crocodiles, rogue-rhinoceroses and fanatical natives; and, of course, the big elephant putsch at the end.

Everybody should see at least one Tarzan episode. Edgar Rice Burroughs, who thought up Tarzan in the first place, says this is the best episode to date. It's certainly as good as any of them.

"Five Came Back," which also has a jungle setting, is admittedly more grown-up. It's the story of a passenger plane wrecked somewhere west of the Andes and it describes the way the crisis affects the various members of the group. The plot isn't particularly new but it's developed with a sharp economy and drama that make it interesting.

One point I can never quite figure out in films of this sort is, how the characters—all the characters—know,

de Suif," but it's got a little dog-eared since from variation and repetition.

"Five Came Back," however, manages to do quite a lot with its not-too-fresh material. The excitement and characterization are developed with more than usual skill, and the sheer good acting—notably Joseph Calleia's performance as an anarchist-murderer,—give it even in its more sensational moments a brilliant plausibility.

### Sonja is a Skater

I wish they would let Sonja Henie skate—after all that's her specialty. But no, she must act and act, while all the time we are waiting to watch her strike out across a pond on her lovely strong little legs. Any old kind of pond. It doesn't have to be hung with silver stalactites or garnished with a Hollywood skating chorus, which only gets elaborately in the way of the view.

To make things worse for poor Miss Henie, in "Second Fiddle" she is revealed in scene after scene against the perfected acting of Edna May Oliver, a comedienne who had every trick of her trade at her finger ends before Sonja even learned to skate. Then they give her a gingham horror to wear, with flounces and a bonnet, an outfit as perfectly unbecoming as her role, which is to fall in love with Rudy Vallee.

They do relent to the extent of allowing her one lovely skating tango with Stewart Reburn, one of the most enchanting duos I have ever seen on the ice—or off it for that matter; pure fluid motion with nothing to distract the eye or break the constant flowing intricacy of line.



FEATURED VOCALIST with Luigi Romanelli's orchestra at the Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, Que., is Mlle. Lucile Laporte. From the palatial Murray Bay resort Mlle. Laporte is heard regularly in the orchestra's regular NBC broadcasts and is rapidly climbing the ladder of radio popularity with her interpretations of French and English popular songs.

## Great Hymn Lover

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

This review of the late James Edmund Jones's "Annotated Edition" of the Canadian Anglican Hymnal was written and in type before the announcement of his deeply regretted death, which took place on June 13. No activity of his many-sided life gave Mr. Jones more pleasure, or more interesting contacts with all sorts of people, than his work on hymnology. He had great hopes for a favorable reception of this new volume, and we think he would have enjoyed reading Miss Van Gogh's review, which we are sorry was delayed until he could no longer do so.

THE immense increase in popular interest in the subject of hymnology is strikingly exemplified by the publication of what I take to be the first purely Canadian book in that department. The "Annotated Edition" of the Church of England's "Book of Common Prayer," which is the work of ex-Magistrate James Edmund Jones of this city, secretary of the committee which was responsible for the hymn book. The annotations and their index are more voluminous than the hymn book itself, occupying 437 pages as against 300 for the hymn book, and at least 80 per cent. of the hymns have a note, frequently a matter of a page to three pages.

Mr. Jones has been a devoted student of hymnology throughout a long lifetime. Indeed his first attempt at fame was in a field not wholly unconnected with this, since he was chiefly responsible for the Toronto University Song Book of (if I remember the date right) 1887. He has been corresponding with authors and composers of hymns ever since, and much of the fruit of this correspondence is embodied in these annotations. This edition has also given him an opportunity to bring to the notice of hymn users a number of compositions which the committee did not see fit to include in the main collection, among others that magnificent piece of poetry, the "Eternal Light" of Thomas Binney. It may be that I take an undue interest in this hymn, since its author, although he died

shortly before I was born, was an intimate friend of my father's; but I confess that I am unable to understand any standard of judgment which would reject it. I am glad also that Mr. Jones has added another William Blake poem ("Little Lamb, who made thee?") to the superb "And did those feet," for the inclusion of which, with its wonderful setting by Parry, the committee is entitled to great credit. It is excellent too to have the full text of that perfect Elizabethan poem "Jerusalem, my happy home," which is most inadequately represented in the verses selected for congregational singing.

And though my skin feels soft and sleek,  
Scarce can I touch my chin, my cheek,  
But I can feel death's jawbone prick  
Even through my skin.

It is difficult also in these socialistic days to get a congregation to sing with any enthusiasm the following lines, even though they are by one of the most popular of all hymn writers, Mrs. Alexander, wife of the Archbishop of Armagh:

The rich man in his castle,  
The poor man at his gate,  
God made them, high or lowly,  
And ordered their estate.

Nor is there much demand for that portion of Watts' work of which this is a sample:

... a dreadful hell  
And everlasting pains  
Where sinners must with devils dwell  
In darkness, fire, and chains.

Of Herrick's "Litany to the Holy Spirit" Mr. Jones observes, not unreasonably, that it "is rendered unsuitable for congregational use by such stanzas as the following":

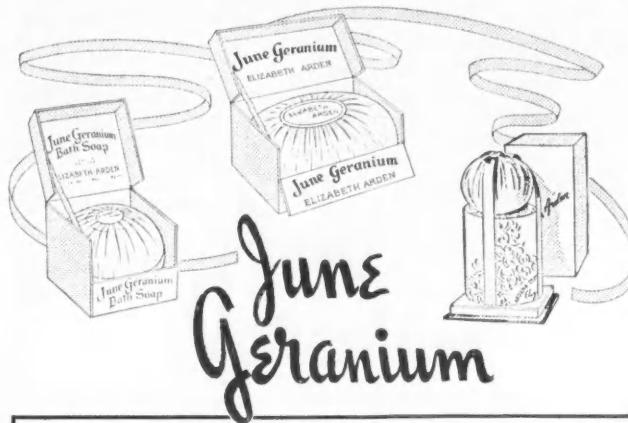
When the artless doctor sees  
No one hope, but of his fees,  
And his skill runs on the lees,  
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

When his potion and his pill  
Has, or none, or little skill,  
Meet for nothing but to kill,  
Sweet Spirit, comfort me!

ON THE other hand Mr. Jones' committee has put back some stanzas which the delicacy of other authorities has impelled them to omit. For example, Mr. Jones notes that "it is remarkable" that the American Protestant Episcopal Hymnal, the Canadian Presbyterian Book of Praise and the Scottish Church Hymnal all omit from Keble's marriage hymn the stanza:

For dower of blessed children,  
For love and faith's sweet sake,  
For high mysterious union  
Which nought on earth may break.

And it does indeed seem like an excessive concession to the stork theory of human procreation. Mr. Jones gives the Benjamin Sulte version in French of "God Save the King," the first verse of which was printed in SATURDAY NIGHT recently in connection with the Royal visit to Quebec. It has two verses, of which the second is superior to the English version in that it makes the third and seventh lines fit into a rhyme scheme, which they do not in the original:



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Et défenseur des droits,  
Notre espoir est en toi,  
Vive le roi.

The annotated edition, like the hymn book itself, is published by the Toronto branch of the Oxford University Press, and is an excellent piece of book making.

### PORT HOPE RADIUM

(Continued from Page 17)

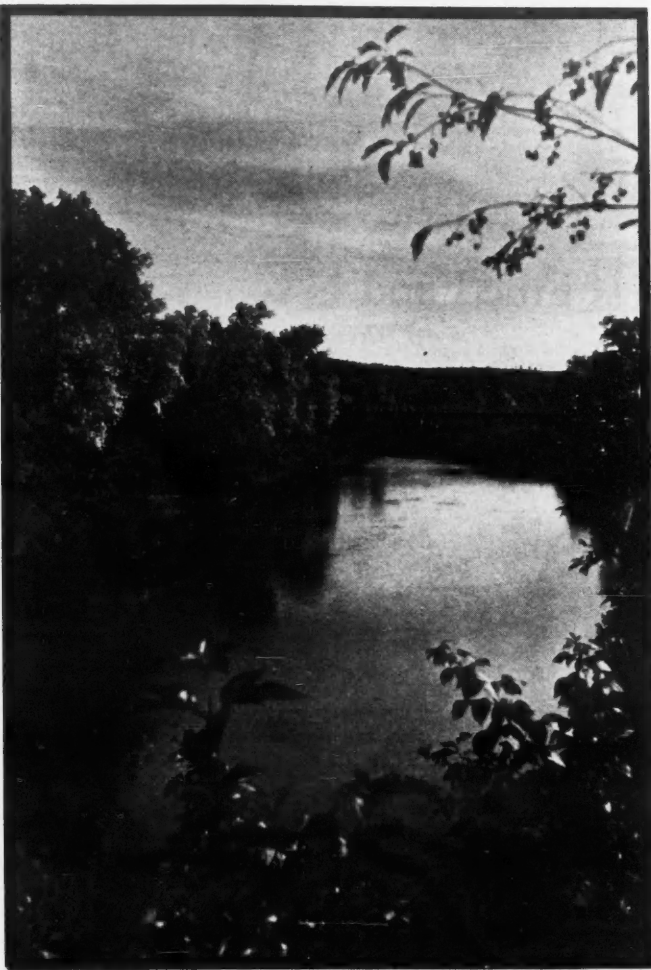
kitchen is sagging. So he is busy in his off-hours repairing his house and digging in his garden. He and his wife go to the occasional picture, but mostly he likes to work in the open-air. That, incidentally, is one of the precautions advised by the staff physician.

Sherm and his fellow-workers accept as a matter of routine the precautions that are imposed by the plant authorities for their protection. They get a monthly blood-test, a quarterly complete medical examination. In the

early stages of the refining they wear dust-masks to guard against dust from the pitchblende and from the Uranium. They wear rubber gloves treated with lead in some departments; in others, canvas gloves are sufficient. Contrary to what might be expected, the danger is not in exposure to radium rays but in the inhaling of dust, as in any mine or grain elevator, and in suffering a burn from the strong concentrates of acid and alkalis that are necessary in the process. Not until its final stage is Radium present in such quantity as to make it dangerous, and then it is under the supervision of expert chemists who are fully aware of all the necessary precautions in handling it. The result is that there has not been recorded in the five years of the plant's operation a single instance of radium poisoning or of any symptoms connected with the presence of radium.

### TRAVELERS

Miss Barbara Carruthers, of Winnipeg, is in England and France for an extended visit.



"BEND OF THE RIVER," a contributed amateur photograph, by Jackson Hayward, Pilot Mound, Manitoba, who used a highly red sensitive panchromatic film to render autumn tints along the Pembina River.

Tarzan started scrambling eggs for the crowd—one ostrich egg to six persons. And the guest chimp who got out of hand and was rude about the visitors in chimpanzee and had to be ignored. Just the sort of uncomfortable dinner that might take place in anybody's home.

The Tarzans, it now seems, have never been officially married. All this time they've been waiting, with what impatience you can imagine, for a clergyman to be dropped out of the skies. The producers couldn't quite manage this as it would put the whole series on a rather carnal basis. So they drop a baby from the skies and Tarzan discovers him in the midst of the plane-wreckage. Thus Tarzan is enabled to become a father without embarrassment to his young followers.

the minute they clap eyes on her, that a girl is no better than she should be. To my eye Miss Lucille Baile, the lady-prostitute of the piece, looked exactly like everybody else, except for a touch of moodiness and two bracelets on her left arm. But the passengers in "Five Came Back" recognized her line of business at sight and ostracized her fiercely. The ladies sniffed, the pilot refused her cigarettes, the little child of the piece was snatched hurriedly out of her way—incidentally it is the toughest mug in these pictures who is always the most truculent defender of childhood. The prostitute, of course, came along fine when the crisis developed, and even the ladies were glad of her company. All this is fairly familiar by now. It was a good idea in "Boule



EUROPEAN TRAGEDY. Hundreds of tons of furniture belonging to refugees from Germany and Austria, shipped at an average cost of \$500 per family, are lying in London storage yards while the owners are in Nazi concentration camps. One London store alone is handling 122 tons of furniture per week.



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# AMONG THOSE PRESENT

COMPARABLE only to the excitement which precedes a big wedding was the atmosphere pervading the Banff Springs Hotel before Their Majesties' coming. And that same sense of wonderful plans and preparations afoot, that air of great anticipation, has carried over into a season which could be none other than gala with a Royal visit as its first happy augury.

Since the May day when the King and Queen drove out of the hotel courtyard to the farewell cheers of the hundreds of staff members who had served them during their visit, there has been a succession of exciting arrivals.

The distinguished violinist, Yehudi Menuhin, with his lovely titian-haired wife, came the following week on the way home to their California ranch after several months in Europe. Murray Adaskin, whose Toronto trio has again contributed generously to the musicales at the Banff Springs Hotel, enjoyed more than one discussion of common interests with the brilliant young virtuoso. And from Toronto the musical group at the hotel was presently augmented by the coming of Ettore Mazzoleni, examining for the Toronto Conservatory throughout the west and Elie Spivak, well-known Toronto musician. After a few brief days in Calgary they both returned one week-end with Grigori Garbovitsky, conductor of the Calgary Symphony, and Jascha Galperin, whose work with the Children's Symphony has been outstanding.

Frances James, Toronto soprano, and Joseph Victor Laderoute, young Canadian tenor, have alternated week about at the Chateau Lake Louise and the Banff Springs since they sang together for Their Majesties on that royal week-end.

BY BERNICE COFFEY

rumor that hospital extensions might shortly result at the Pacific Coast), and had luncheon at the Banff Springs. "We're on holidays," members of the group remarked. "We have nothing to say except that this was merely a routine gathering." With Mr. Power were his daughter and son, Miss Rosemary and Mr. Frank and Miss Isabel Gough, all of Ottawa.

## American Visitors

The Hon. Herbert O'Connor, Governor of the State of Maryland, arrived at the Chateau Lake Louise with Mrs. O'Connor and a party of friends including Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Flynn and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Regan of Baltimore. They attended Mass, Sunday, at the Chateau before proceeding by motor to the hotel.

His Worship Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago with Mrs. Kelly and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dunham and their staff, were recent arrivals going on to Louise later. Governor Lehman of New York with Mrs. Lehman, members of their family, and a group of friends are expected shortly. Meredith Wilson, musician-composer and maestro of the famous radio band which is known to millions of listeners in the United States and Canada, with his pretty wife arrived from Hollywood for a holiday in the Canadian Rockies. Their friends Mr. and Mrs. Robert Young are expected to arrive shortly.

In anticipation of Indian days at Banff this week Helen Keller, world-famed blind authoress and her companion Polly Thomson arrived at the Eden Valley Ranch up the Highwood River to join Mr. and Mrs. Frazier

Hunt of New York City. With them they came up to the celebrations at the Banff Springs.

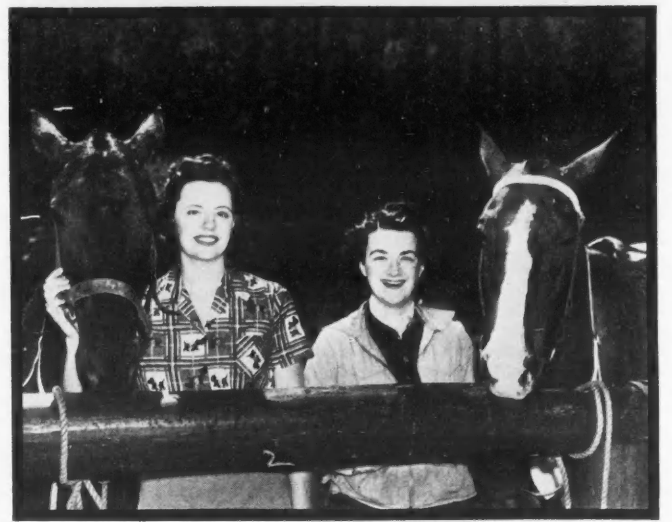
## Coming Events

Later on there'll be golf week at the mile-high course in a valley of high peaks, and a handsome new golf trophy will be offered as the award of the week's competitions. Already entries are pouring in for this one of the many sporting events of a sporting season. The Banff sculptor-artist, Charles Diehl, has designed and created miniature mountain goats as prizes for the weekly golf contests at the hotel.

Every day at the Banff Springs and at Chateau Lake Louise and the nearby resorts, Emerald Lake, Yoho, Wapta, Moraine Lake, there are literally hundreds of arrivals whose names are news in sports, society, music, drama, and the world of affairs. Dr. E. A. Corbet of Toronto, founder (through the Extension Department University of Alberta) of Banff's drama school, comes this week to attend and superintend some of the sessions which annually attract many students from all over this continent. Later on there will be the arrival of the Sky Line Trail Hikers, and the rallying of the Alpine Club members and the trail riders (who are jealously counting their hours in the saddle) and all the others to whom a holiday in the out-of-doors means vacation in "The Rockies."

## At Home

Mr. Frederick B. Fetherstonhaugh, of Toronto, will be at home to the late Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh's and his friends on Saturday afternoons between four and six o'clock during July and August.



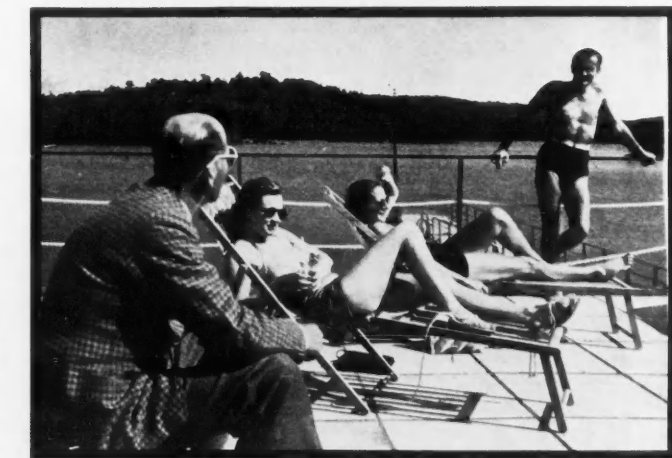
GWEN RAMSAY (left), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Ramsay of Winnipeg, and Patricia Gallagher, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Gallagher also of Winnipeg, at Banff Springs Hotel.



MR. AND MRS. J. S. CLARE of Preston, Ont., while recent visitors at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C.



HON. JOSEPH GREW, United States Ambassador to Japan, and Mrs. Grew, photographed as they stepped from the Trans-Canada Air Lines plane after flying from Ottawa to Montreal.



MR. T. BLAICKLOCK of Montreal, Mrs. G. Rogers of Ottawa, Mrs. W. R. G. Holt of Montreal, and Captain D'Arcy Rutherford of Monte Carlo, at Domaine d'Estérel, Quebec.



Left to right: Colonel and Mrs. R. Alexander MacFarlane of Toronto, and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. H. Wright of St. Catharines, Ont., at Ravello Gardens Hotel, Bermuda. —Photograph by David Knudsen.



MRS. ROLAND DALY, who was recently elected president of the University Women's Club of Toronto. Mrs. Daly succeeds Mrs. George Ross.



MRS. T. GORDON DALGLEISH of Toronto who, with Mr. Dalgleish has been in England and Scotland on holiday. Mrs. Dalgleish is the cousin of Mr. L. B. Pearson of Canada House, London.



MISS MARGARET DINNICK, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. W. S. Dinnick and Mrs. Dinnick of Toronto, who has arrived in London after spending the winter in Jhansi, India, as the guest of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Bewsher.



MISS RACHEL WILLISON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Willison of Toronto and grand-daughter of the late Sir John Willison, who has been in London and the continent on a six month holiday.



A RECENT STUDY of Mrs. Gaius Thompson of Toronto.

## Some Arrivals

Distinguished visitors aplenty have made the Banff Springs Hotel and Chateau Lake Louise their holiday rendezvous. M. Jean Giraudoux, Minister Plenipotentiary and Inspector General of the Diplomatic Service for France with his assistant, Inspector General M. Henri Job, spent a few days here enroute eastward in the course of their American tour. Baron Kurt Stutterheim was at the Banff Springs Hotel for a week (concluding his three months visit to Canada). And during that time he exchanged ideas on everything from international affairs to Alberta's Social Credit policies with C. Beauville Clark of Calgary and formerly of Toronto. The Baron, for many years a correspondent in England for the German press, has been three months in Africa and goes on for three months in the Antipodes before returning to his London home.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris W. Wilson, the former president of the Royal Bank of Canada, with their daughter Miss Betty Wilson who is vacationing from the New York stage and her current role in "The American Way," were Montreal visitors one week. Leonard W. Brockington, chairman of the C.B.C., swapped the most refreshing anecdotes with J. F. Griffin of Winnipeg and G. B. Coulters of Calgary during a recent weekend. And Tony Leclerc arrived from Montreal after a cross-America tour with the Royal party in time to announce Toronto orchestra leader Horace Lapp's first dance program of the season over C.B.C. and N.B.C. networks a week ago.

Kenneth Collins, New York advertising executive and now assistant to the general manager of the *New York Times*, with Mrs. Collins and their son has been at the Chateau Lake Louise enroute to holiday with Mr. Collins' parents in Seattle. His Highness the Maharaja of Dharampur, with his daughter, the Princess Rajendrakunver Baiji and members of his suite, spent a few days at both resorts. At Louise he met Chief Jacob Two Young Man of the Stoney, who came up from the reserve encampment at the Calgary stampede especially to greet and be photographed with the Indian potentate.

Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Defense; Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health; A. J. Dixon, Secretary of the Department; G. C. Darby, District Administrator of Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver; and Brig.-Gen. Frank H. MacDonald, home from Ottawa to summer at Banff, met in an informal session last week at the Banff Springs. They discussed inter-departmental affairs (with a subsequent

## Announcements

### MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Coffey, of Rhos-on-Sea, North Wales, formerly of Toronto, announce the marriage of their only daughter, Freda Mary to Victor Vivian R. Symonds, younger son of Captain and Mrs. E. H. Symonds, of Colwyn Bay, North Wales.

The wedding took place at Llandrillo Parish Church on Thursday, July 13th.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the bride's uncle, The Reverend Frank Williamson, B.A., B.D., and The Reverend Jenkins-Jones, B.A., Vicar of Llandrillo Parish Church.

The bride and the bridegroom sailed for Canada on the C.P.S. "Duchess of Bedford", from Liverpool for Montreal, on July 14th and will reside near Toronto.

# ACROSS THE POND

## Tea in the Royal Town of Windsor

BY MARY GOLDIE

UNTIL this week I had never journeyed to Windsor by train. Several times I have driven down by bus, enjoying the glimpses of countryside which make these bus trips so fascinating, having tea in a little shop and driving back to London when the late afternoon sun turns the landscape to silver and gold. But this was my first approach by train and the view of the Castle was a new one to me. It towered over its surroundings with dignity and beauty. As we approached the station, the train slowly and quietly slid through parks and trees, beside little lakes and at last into the small station at the foot of the Castle hill. Confused at first, as I had not arrived at this station before, I soon found my bearings and it was not without a certain feeling of pride that I realized that I knew Windsor well enough not to become lost. In a hurry I climbed the steep hill, past fascinating antique shops which I resolved to visit after luncheon, to the White Hart Hotel where I was to meet my friend.

## Complete With Ghost

She took me, then, to a little tea room opposite the main gate of the Castle—a really beautiful room we lunched in, and a most delicious meal we had. It was brought to a fitting climax by the appearance of a large bowl of freshly picked strawberries served with thick cream, "strawberries just in from the garden" as the tea room woman said. All through lunch this woman (a real English character and one of those people who make England a joy) kept a discreet silence but I could see it was an effort for her. When we were safely and comfortably settled with our cigarettes, she couldn't bear it any longer, and in she came with her trophies and treasures and her tales of court life at the Castle and all the Lords and Ladies who had eaten at her table. Terribly proud she was as she showed us her Victoria Jubilee mugs and an old liqueur decanter discovered in some mysterious corner. I was made to rub the palm of my hand on her "wishing stone" whose powers were miraculous and had brought the fulfillment of wishes to many an honored person. Without any encouragement on her part, I found it easy to admire the china and glass in the room, rare things of beauty. And as we left she disclosed her "chef d'oeuvre"—the story of the ghost of the house. All was then complete. As we walked out into the tiny, cobble street, I thought to myself that I had seen a real bit of England.

Windsor is indeed a Royal town, full of legend and very picturesque. It is the greatest pleasure to poke about its narrow streets, to visit its shops, to walk across the bridge towards Eton, to see the Eton boys about the town in their short jackets, striped trousers and high hats. And it is always good to suddenly look up and see the Castle and feel its strength and beauty around and above one.

Miss Margaret Waterhouse, a young Canadian pianist now in London, gave a recital this week in the Aeolian Hall. This was her first London recital and she devoted the first part of her program to works by Ravel and Debussy.

When she later played Beethoven's sonata in E. Opus 109, she showed that she could handle equally well these two widely different types of music. Her style and skill were received with enthusiasm by the audience.

I learn that a party of 25 English public schoolboys will visit Canada in August under the auspices of the Public Schools Empire Tours. The party will be conducted by the Reverend Geoffrey Woolley, the first Territorial V.C. of the Great War. Mr. Woolley, who is a brother of Sir Leonard Woolley, the archaeologist, is chaplain at Harrow School. He had an eventful war career, receiving his V.C. for bravery on Hill 60 in April, 1915, when he held up the German advance with a handful of men under heavy shell fire. He fought through the entire war without a wound, although at one time he was the victim of a direct hit. A small bomb which fell on his head, tearing his cap from him and burning it, must have fortunately and miraculously burst upwards and outwards, and he remained unscathed. After the War Mr. Woolley took Holy Orders.

## Party Missed

Major Ney, who has arrived again in England from Canada, and who does so much excellent work in connection with the National Council of Education, was accompanied on this voyage by his wife and four Canadian schoolgirls who had a most interesting experience. They were coming to England to participate in the welcoming of the King and Queen. The Empress of Australia, in which they sailed, was a day late in arriving and so they missed the great event for which they had come so many miles. Their disappointment can only be imagined. But it was turned into joy by the action of Mayor Ney who made arrangements with the Master of the Household at Buckingham Palace for the four girls to occupy reserved places in the forecourt of the Palace to watch the departure of the King and Queen for the Guildhall the day following their return to England. The four girls, Misses Betty Newcombe, Winifred McIntyre, Polly Ormond and Lois O'Grady, all of Winnipeg and aged about 17, are daughters of ex-officers who served with the Canadian Forces. They think now that their trip has been very worth while.

Mr. Vincent Massey attended a dinner at Christ Church, Oxford, this past week, to do honor to the Reverend John Lowe, the new Canadian Dean of Christ Church, at his first important public appearance in the college. Mr. Massey himself is not a Christ Church man, having attended Balliol, as did his brother, Mr. Raymond Massey. One of his sons is at Oxford while the other is now in Paris where he is studying French in preparation for a business career.

## TRAVELERS

Lord Shaughnessy and Mr. William Doherty of Montreal, have sailed by the Duchess of York to spend the summer visiting in England and Ireland.



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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## More Head Work Just Ahead

BY BERNICE COFFEY

MY, MY, MY! Just wait and see some of the surprises the millinery people are preparing to spring on us at the end of the summer! "Let not the back of your head know what the front of your head is doing" seems to be the motto of 1939 headstyles. The new hats are close fitting skull caps or tightly wrapped snoods with enormous flares or twists of material or fur, choux of feathers, flowers of lace frankly added and poised at the front of the head. This Double-Header feeling is emphasized by the use of contrasting fabrics or fabric and fur and also by trimming placed at the division point between the back section and front section of the hat. Movement toward the front is of course natural to balance the back fullness of the new dress lines.

The monotone hat is almost unchallenged in the recent collection shown by Lilly Dache, who believes that a riot of color in headgear is passé, and that one rich, luscious tone or unrelieved black is the new chic note. The few hats that do display combinations of color are so subtle as to seem all one color from a distance.

Shades that men will like and that will lend depth to a woman's feminine attractiveness formed the first consideration in her selection of basic colors for Fall. Black, because—according to Mme Dache—it is always a male favorite, comes first. Next two reds, called Magnet and India, the first the crimson of royal velvet and the second a chalky henna tone. Corinth brown, the shade of the darkest mink, and very often trimmed with that fur. Three greens, two of the reseda family, called "serpent" and "patina," and the third the popular Edwardian shade, moss green. Serpent green is just what its name implies—sinister and at the same time fascinating. Golly! Patina is the greyish yellow green of the verdigris on ancient bronze.

Almost without exception, the trimming of the hat is the same color as the hat itself in this collection. Combs instead of elastic or ribbons to anchor the hat are a new enthusiasm. Two or three are thrust into the hair through loops of the hat material at the sides or through an opening in the top of the crown. The combs are magnet-shaped, with four prongs, and come in bright translucent plastic material, in gold or silver metal, and in black. These usually contrast with the hat shade.

Porcelain flowers are used more often than fabric flowers. In fact the latter are practically non-existent in the collection. Ostich is used lavishly, as are birds' wings. Bird of Paradise "if the client can furnish it" will be used on evening hats. Sequins are used on all black hats and occasionally on red hats.

### First Aid to Tanners

"To tan but not to burn," is the prayer of every fair-skinned damsel who goes off for a day at the beach, or out for a ride in a rumble-seat. And a complexion the color of a boiled lobster becomes a major tragedy in the evening when it's time to look romantic, glamorous, and all those things. Then again, if she's out basking by herself for sunshine vitamins she wants to get the full benefit of the rays. And fashion says she mustn't let her skin get any darker than a subtle, golden-tan.

One of the newest answers to all these problems is Skol, an antiseptic liquid that contains a special tannic



EVEN IN CAMP attention is paid to complexions by members of England's new Auxiliary Territorial Service, composed of women volunteers, now under canvas at Blackmore Park. A member of the A.T.S. applies a little cooling make-up.

acid derivative. It lets through the beneficial rays, block out the ones that do the harm. One of the nice things about this preparation is that it is easy to use, dries right away, and doesn't show on the skin after it is applied. Simply pat it over the face and arms, and repeat again if the exposure is prolonged. Because it is completely greaseless, it does not pick up sand. And what a boon that is. There also is a Skol lipstick which comes in four colors—orchid, natural, light, medium, in addition to a colorless pomade.

### Pyrotechnics

Lentherie sets off "Rocket Red," a brilliant pyrotechnic display of lipstick color. Its clear brilliance and true red hue illuminate the com-

plexion in a new and startlingly effective manner. It is neither orange-red nor blue-red, and will endear itself to those who delight in so fresh and youthful a color. And it has the happy faculty of being dependable. With all neutral costume colors, it is not only compatible but adds the dash necessary to accent blacks, white, browns, navies and greys. Then, of course, there is Lentherie's "Deep Orchid," rosy fuchsia tone which is most becoming with all the summer pastels or any costume colors having the underlying blue note. It will doubtless continue in favor during next fall and winter along with "Burgundy" and "Gauche," which are more deeply blue-red in character. You can match your lipstick in any of these colors with either dry or crème rouge.

## Toes to the Front!

BY ISABEL MORGAN

TOES front! They are so much in the limelight all summer you will need to put them on a daily schedule. It only takes a minute or two a day to make feet something to be proud of—instead of something you wish you had left at home.

Toes look out at the world from open-toed beach clogs as well as wispy evening slippers. Therefore it is well to remember that cuticle that gets roughened and dried out by the sun looks so unattractive on toes as it does on fingernails. A nail shampoo treatment is one of the simpler means of turning feet out shining clean and well groomed, and at the same time softening dry cuticle. It's a new short-cut to trim toe-tips.

Moisten feet and use the new creamy nail shampoo to clean under nails. Then with the rubber applicator which comes with the shampoo, work it under each cuticle. Leave on for a few minutes while you go to work with the shampoo on spots and discolorations. Use the rubber scrubbing sponge (also part of the purchase) and scrub the entire foot.

After a few minutes' lubrication with the oily shampoo, press cuticles back with rubber applicator. The shampoo will also help to soften any rough spots on the skin of the foot when frictioned with the rubber sponge.

A dash of smart tulip-red polish is effective with a suntan, or you might give the new and very unusual

"Wicked White" polish a try-out. This is a white polish with just the faintest suggestion of pink in its composition. For tip-toe comfort give the feet a final rubdown—or "rub-up," rather—for feet should be massaged from the toes upward. Cover feet with cream and work up across the arch. To help relieve foot strain, take the foot between both thumb and fingers, thumb above, and work up the arch from between each toe.

An excellent exercise for strengthening the ankles is the "sand puller." Stand with feet about a foot apart, weight on outer edges. Now pull toes inward until they touch. This can be done on the floor at home just as well as on a sandy beach, and should be repeated until the ankles feel the strain.

### Soft Touch

Note for travelers: If this summer's journeys are to take you into hard-water regions, it becomes almost a stern necessity that a water softener be included in your list of toiletries. One of the most pleasant of these to use is A Bientôt bath salts. They are almost as fine in texture as talcum powder, are exquisitely perfumed, and a tablespoonful in the bath is all that is necessary to make the hardest water satiny smooth.

### Guaranteee

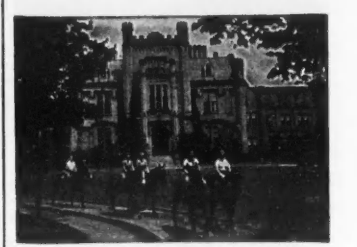
An announcement that will prove of special interest to addicts of the bath luxuries which the House of Yardley does so superlatively well, is that their bath soaps are again on the Canadian market. The soap tablets return in a new shape re-designed to fit the hand, and in four colors—Verbena Leaf, Fern, Red Roses and Eau de Cologne—each with the flower representing its perfume embossed on top in low relief. A box of these for the week-end hostess would practically guarantee an invitation for a return visit.

### Minute Make-Up

A practical and very efficient answer to how to keep a clean face on the various jaunts you'll be taking this summer, is to be found in the new Minute Make-Up Compact which gives you cleansing pads, powder, rouge and lipstick, all—believe it or not—in the space of one vanity. It's so lightweight that it can be carried in the daintiest evening bag, so attractive in design you will want to flaunt it where all can admire its rich design.

In one side of this unique four-in-one compact is a well that contains a supply of Town and Country Make-Ups (cleansing pads), protected by a metal cover to preserve every bit of the sweet-smelling lotion in which the pads are saturated. They are generous in size and they do not dry the skin. Besides cleaning and freshening the skin they provide a satiny-smooth make-up base.

Next you dip your powder puff into the powder compartment, and follow this with a touch of rouge. Finish with lipstick—a full-size one that is part of the actual clasp of the vanity. And there you are with a face freshly made-up over a clean skin in the space of a minute. The gold colored case of the vanity opens in two sections and is in an elaborate baroque design ornamented with either black or white enamel, the ornamentation extending to the lipstick. And the mirror is full size for efficiency's sake.



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"INVITATION TO THE WALTZ"—Balenciaga does this exquisite dance frock in white net, with applique ruffles of white valenciennes lace outlining the bodice and forming a design on the bouffant skirt.  
—Photograph by Doreyne, Paris.



# CONCERNING FOOD

## "When the Cat's Away"

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

THESE are the two weeks when the Brown staff is away holidaying. Cards have been received from Niagara Falls—colored—and no one sings in the kitchen. There is just a low muttering sound as all the family looks for things in the wrong places. It has also been very hot; so hot that it is better to stay quietly at home clad lightly or not at all, reading what there is, rather than to rush dumpy to the library for the latest book. This is why the Cynthia Brown scrapbook has been carefully gone through by the family this last week. Even so it seems hardly fair to fling a Christmas article in the author's teeth and say "Here, make this!"

"But this is a winter recipe," said Cynthia feebly.

"Oh no it isn't. It's cold meat pie, and if yours is a good recipe cold meat pie is swell on a hot night."

I ignored the insult, read the December article sadly and realized that

### A CLEARING

A CLEARING in a forest brake Yields many stubborn roots Before horizons leap to sight And shatter ploughman's doubts.

The spade-work done, a man can see Release rise at the end— He's set his seal upon the earth And claimed it as his friend.

DOROTHY LIVESAY.

it is one of those English dishes for which you need a whole day off, or a kitchen maid to help, and went out to the chain store.

I remembered only too well the first time I had made it for a supper party. It had taken half a day, and was a great success but I wasn't, I was exhausted. Since then practice has made perfect. What once took a day to construct I can now knock off in a reasonable time, and so can you, my pet, from the revised recipe. It's merely a question of trusting your columnist and going to

it. For those of you who don't frame all the Cynthia Brown articles I therefore repeat the meat pie recipe with just as strong a recommendation for it in July, as for Sunday supper in the middle of winter. The pastry sounds quite mad but it isn't. It's the way they eat it in Melton Mowbray, the home of meat pies, so just sit your horse straight, don't rush your ditches or crowd the M.F.H. and you will be home with the brush in no time.

### Cold Meat Pie

2 pounds of veal or pork.  
1 slice of ham half an inch thick.  
4 hard boiled eggs.  
Pimentos.

Get the butcher to cut up the pork or veal in small cubes. You will have to go over it again yourself and leave in only about an eighth fat, but make him do the worst of it. Cut the ham up too and put the meat on to cook in cold water—enough to cover it. Bring this to the boil and then let it simmer for half to three quarters of an hour. Hard boil the eggs. Rub three quarters of a cupful of lard into four cupfuls of flour, and add a teaspoonful of salt. Melt half a cupful of lard and add to it a cup of half water and half milk, and bring the mixture to the boil. Pour half of this onto the flour and lard, mix well, and add a well beaten egg, and then the other half of the hot liquid. Knead the dough well and let it stand for ten minutes. Line a buttered square cake tin, or a deep round pie dish if you prefer it, with the paste. Drain the liquid off the meat and pack the meat in, in close layers, with salt, pepper, pieces of hard boiled egg, and slices of pimento. Cover the top with the pastry, and cut two small holes in the lid, brush the top with egg yolk and put in a slow oven, (300°) for two hours. In the meantime reduce the liquid the meat cooked in by boiling it, until you have about a cupful and a half; flavor it well and put it aside. When you take the pie out of the oven pour the liquid

in through the holes and put the whole work of art to cool and jelly. You may be worn out, but you have solved the meat problem on a hot night for at least a dozen people, and done it to the tune of about seventy-five cents, which isn't to be sneezed at in these days of high meat bills. Also highly recommended for picnics, the sort that take plates along.

### Peanut Butter Cookies

With the staff away it has come to light that a good many Browns have a secret love for peanut butter. You might as well let them have their own way this hot weather, so make them these cookies. They fill up those midnight cracks which everybody gets as the house cools off.

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup of butter.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of peanut butter.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of white sugar.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of brown sugar.  
1 egg.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of flour.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of soda.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of salt.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of baking powder.

Cream the butter and sugar, stir in the peanut butter and egg, sift in the flour, salt, soda, and baking powder. Shape into a long fat sausage and put it in the refrigerator to cool and harden. When stiff break off in small pieces, put on a floured baking tin, press lightly with a fork and bake in a moderate oven, (350°-400°) for five to ten minutes.

You may think it a confession of weakness to telephone the drug store for ice cream instead of thinking up a dessert. If you like to go whipping and stirring you can certainly turn out very fine ice cream in your own refrigerator but in a pinch the drug store wins. Make it plain vanilla, and just heat up a cupful of maple syrup, chop some walnuts, and throw them in and there's your sauce.

We really live rather well while the staff is away, and by the end of the fortnight we will have found everything, even the egg lifter and the cheese grater.

## Housekeeping in the 'Eighties

BY CONSTANCE C. MACKAY

RECENTLY a longing for a cake I had not tasted since my childhood—a rice cake it was—sent me hunting through the old family cookbooks. I discovered my cake, and what stacks of miscellaneous information as well! And how wonderful they must have been, the women of grandmother's generation! This book that is so absorbing is a collection called "The Home Cook Book," made by Lady Gay, so we are assured, from the favorite recipes and formulae of the ladies of Toronto. The paper is brown and cracking, the first and last pages are many of them lost, and the cover is too blackened to show the date or the publisher. I can imagine no more fitting tribute to the memory of Lady Gay and to the women who gave their recipes than to find somewhere a complete copy of this treasure and reprint it before all the copies fall to dust. And I can assure you, most of the dishes are well worth a try.

But the most fascinating things are the glimpses we get into the home and the kitchen of those days. For instance, on page 48 is a list of "utensils necessary in the kitchen of a small family." Under "wooden ware" there are twenty-eight items, mostly large, including three sizes of wash-tubs, several pails, nests of wooden boxes, a lemon squeezer, a four-barrel cover, a flour sieve (to be distinguished from flour dredge under the tinware) and a bosom board. (The recipe for bosoms is on page 366.) Tinware comes to seventy-three items, none of them exactly tiny, and includes all the apparatus for making bread, grating horse-radish, filtering ice, and making cakes and desserts. Ironware starts with the range, works down through soup kettles, tea kettles, griddles, to coffee mills, iron spoons, ice picks, and jacking irons. Stoneware and brushes follow, and you must not omit the ticking chair to rest in while the cake is baking. Put that in your kitchenette, and then draw a deep breath.

### Down in the Cellar

That is for the kitchen. Down in the cellar there will be the barrels for corning beef, for pickling pork, the home-made yeast, mother's own hop beer and cherry whiskey, black currant cordial, red currant cordial, white currant cordial, and enormous quantities of coarse salt, molasses, and the butter jars. Here are some of the recipes that will enable you to get through a hard winter without worrying if the roads are blocked; and don't forget these are Toronto recipes, not from the wilds of Huron county.

### To Corn Beef

To every four gallons of water allow two pounds of brown sugar and six pounds of salt; boil about twenty minutes, taking off the scum. Next day turn it on the meat packed in the pickling tub. Pour off this brine,

boil, and strain every two months, adding three ounces of brown sugar and half a pound of common salt; it will keep good a year. Sprinkle the meat with salt the next day, wipe dry before turning the pickle over it, let it entirely cover the meat; add four ounces of saltpetre.

### Pickled Pork

Let the meat cool thoroughly, cut into pieces four to six inches wide, weigh them and pack as tightly as possible, salting lightly. Cover the meat with brine as strong as possible. Next day pour off a gallon of the brine, and mix with it a tablespoon of saltpetre for every hundred pounds of meat, and return it to the barrel. Let it stand one month, take out the meat and let it drain twelve hours. Put the brine in an iron kettle, add a quart of molasses or two pounds sugar, and boil till clear. When cold, return the meat to the barrel and pour on the brine. Cover it close and you will have the sweetest meat you ever tasted.

As a light snack before going on to kitchen-cured hams, let us try a boiled fowl stuffed with oysters.

### Boiled Fowl

Take a young fowl and fill the inside with oysters; place in a jar and plunge into a kettle of water; boil for one and one-half hours. There will be a quantity of gravy in the jar from the juice of the fowl and the

### CONFESSION

Love is such a holy thing  
No mortal man has seen it;  
But when I say I love you, dear,  
I very nearly mean it.  
ROBERT SYRETT.

oysters; make this into white sauce with the addition of egg, cream, or a little flour and butter; add oysters or serve up plain with the fowl. This is very nice with the addition of a little parsley to the sauce.

### Curing Hams

Hang up the hams for a week or ten days, the longer the tenderer and better, if kept perfectly sweet. Mix for each good-sized ham, one tea-cup of salt, one tablespoon of molasses, one ounce of saltpetre; lay the hams in a clean, dry tub; heat the mixture and rub well into the hams, especially around the bones and recesses; repeat the process once or twice, until all the mixture is used; then let the hams lie two or three days, when they must be put for three weeks in brine strong enough to hear an egg; then soak eight hours in cold water; hang up to dry in the kitchen or other more convenient place for a week or more. Smoke from three to five days, being careful not to heat the hams. Corn-cobs and apple-tree wood are good for smok-



MRS. ROBERT HARVEY STRACHAN of Toronto, the former Katharine Langton Neelands, whose marriage was an event of June at Bishop Strachan Chapel, Toronto.  
—Photograph by Violet Keene.

butter into small rolls, wrap each carefully in a clean muslin cloth, tying up with a string; place a weight over the butter to keep it all submerged in the brine. This mode is most recommended by those who have tried both.

### Home "Cure-alls"

Medicine was made in the home, like everything else, and most remedies were not very difficult anyway. For instance, if anyone in the family was struck by lightning, you simply showered him with cold water for two hours. If he still looked dead, you added salt to the shower and continued for another hour. Then you gave up hope. To prevent contagion from eruptive diseases, the instructions are to keep constantly in plates or saucers, sliced raw onions in the sickroom. As fast as they become discolored, replace by fresh ones. During any epidemic of skin diseases that are eruptive, onions, except those taken fresh from the earth, are unsafe, as they are peculiarly sensitive to disease, according to the Home Cook Book. Up in the medicine chest there was, however, a comfortable remedy.

### Grandmother's Salve

Two pounds of resin and half a teacup of mutton tallow after it is hard, half as much beeswax, and half an ounce of camphor gum; put all together into an old kettle, and let it dissolve and just come to a boil, stirring with a stick; then take half a pail of warm water, just the chill off, put it in and stir carefully till you can get your hands round it. Two persons must each take half and pull like candy till quite white and brittle; put a little grease on your hands to prevent sticking, and keep them wet all the time. Wet the table, roll out the salve, and cut it with a knife. Keep it in a cool place.

Let's skip backward through the book, past the recipes for furniture polish, rug dyes, cleaning marble, soap, and skeleton leaves, through the wonderful cakes, really wonderful cakes, to the chapter on bread. You probably don't need the instructions on how to make bread, but I'll bet a gallon of cherry whiskey that you can't make your own yeast. Here you will find eight different and highly satisfactory ways; on the whole, the best seems to be this one, that comes from Mrs. John A. Fraser;

## 'SALADA' Tea Bags



-they're so handy

Monday—boil two ounces of hops in four quarts of water for half-an-hour, strain it, and let stand till cold, then put in a small handful of salt and half a pound of sugar, beat up one pound of flour with some of the liquor, mix all together. On Wednesday boil and mash three pounds of potatoes and add to it, let stand till Thursday, then bottle and it is ready for use. Shake well before using. To be kept warm while making, and in a cool place after.

Now after all this hard work, let's have the original Rice Cake, for a sweet snack after the chicken and oysters. You simply sift into a bowl half a pound of rice flour, and half a pound of fruit sugar, and break over it six whole eggs. Beat all together with the back of a dinner knife for at least fifteen minutes, add a little flavoring, pour into a loaf tin and bake very slowly for nearly an hour.

It really is marvellous. I suppose the reason they forgot that lovely cake in Toronto is because they could not be bothered beating a cake for fifteen minutes. But perhaps now we have electric beaters, some of those beautiful old recipes will be recalled.



ALWAYS ADD A LITTLE  
**Bovril**  
to Soup, Gravy & Stew



### Do Not Remain a Slave to Constipation!

Don't believe that common constipation is an ill that has to be endured. Becoming "regular" would no longer be a problem if your food aids to form the "bulk" necessary for "regularity."

This "bulk" will be obtained easier by eating Kellogg's All-Bran every day. All-Bran is not completely assimilated and helps form in the intestines a soft "mass" favourable to "regularity."

All-Bran is a crisp and browned cereal, delicious to taste, and which is one of the foods the richest in Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, the natural intestinal tonic.

Eat All-Bran every day, drink lots of water, and see how agreeable life is when you are "regular." Made in London, Canada, by Kellogg. At all grocers.

## New! Deluxe! Easy! Homemade Ice Cream with JELL-O FREEZING MIX!



GEE-WILLIKERS!  
BUT THIS ICE CREAM  
IS SWELL! REAL  
FRUITS IN IT, TOO!



### SIX LUSCIOUS KINDS!



Strawberry—sliced strawberries, rich sweetened juice.



Tutti-Frutti—maraschino cherries and other fruits.



Maple Walnut—rich maple flavour and chopped walnuts.



Orange-Pine-apple—crushed oranges and pineapple.



Vanilla—rich smooth, amber-toned syrup.



Chocolate—deep flavoured cooked chocolate.

NO WONDER Jell-O Freezing Mix (in liquid form) has everybody raving! It's marvellous! . . . Rich with real fruits and nuts . . . and oh, what glorious "homemade" flavours!

Now you can make smooth delicious ice cream at home with the greatest of ease! See for yourself! Just open a can of Jell-O Freezing Mix. Add half a cup of milk and a cup of cream, whipped. Mix and put into automatic refrigerator. Stir only once after that.

To use economical evaporated milk instead of cream, chill the evaporated milk in the freezing tray of your refrigerator until ice particles start to form, then whip. Why not buy several of the six tempting flavours at your grocer's today?

Tune in "WE THE PEOPLE"—CBS stations, Tuesdays, 9 p.m. E.D.T.

### JELL-O ICE CREAM POWDER, TOO!

Don't forget that Jell-O Ice Cream Powder is at your grocer's, too—the economy product that makes 1½ quarts of ice cream in either refrigerator or hand freezer. Five delicious flavours—and unflavoured.



# THE BACK PAGE

## On Going Native

BY P.O.D.

FOR a long time people had been telling me about Briggs and how English he had become. I didn't take it very seriously. He was the last person I would have expected to go native. Besides, Canadians living in England are apt in this respect to be unduly suspicious of other Canadians living in England. So might people in the days of the Great Plague have

Briggs and his wife, making the sort of sweetly rural picture you see in *The Tatler*. He was playing chip-shots with a mashie across a large bed of tulips, or into them—they had rather a haggard look—while she hovered about in gauntlets with a pair of garden-shears, snipping bits off the shrubbery.

THEY were both very nice and friendly. There was even a touch of "Say, boy!" about his manner, and not so much of the "Dear old chap!"

"Why didn't you let me know you were coming?" he asked. "I've got to play golf. I promised Tommy Bingle. You know him, don't you?"

"Lord Bingle," his wife prompted, but I could only look blank and foolish.

"He and I generally have a four-

some on Saturday afternoons with Smithers and Hugwell."

## ODE

MY DEAR Sadie Plummer,  
Your garden in summer  
Is something I'd love to admire;  
But the floral display  
Has a poisonous way  
Of setting my membranes on fire.

Rambling roses I dread,  
Be they pink or bright red;  
The arbor's delightful disguise  
Is a passionate setting.  
But dear, I am getting  
A horrible itch in my eyes.

Just a sec...I must sneeze...  
Aaa...aaa...no...drat that breeze.  
It's bound to fling more pollen free;  
While we're in the garden  
My darling, (sniff) pardon,  
Please blame my allergy, not me.

And beautiful Sadie,  
My fairest, my lady,  
Admire the blooms through the day,  
But when I come courting,  
Let's not be cavorting  
Out here. I'm just funny that way.

A. W. GEO. HALL.

"Sir Walter—the baronet, you know," said Mrs. Briggs.  
"Oh, yes, Smithers."  
"No, no—Hugwell."  
I realized that I was out of my social depth, and I began to look around for a way of escape.  
"You mustn't bother about me, Jim. I was just passing, and I thought..."  
"Not Jim—Carl," said his wife, very sweetly but firmly. "Everyone calls him that now."

## O, THE IRONY!

I'D LIKE a Butcher Boy smock  
And slacks and shorts  
And sports  
Outfits galore.  
What for?  
Why to wear, of course!

I'd like devastating suits in tweed  
Yes indeed.  
And hats, as chaotic and chic as can be—  
Ah, me!

I'd like house coats as glamorous  
As anorous.  
Marlene Dietrich's;  
Don't ask me why—  
It may be a biological urge  
But serge  
Revolts me!

I could go on like this for hours  
But the powers-that-be  
Have other plans for me.  
Mostly I wear cardigans and skirts.  
(N-yet!)

MONA GOULE.

dark, and also a bit damp perhaps  
but very dignified. You got the feel-  
ing that a lot of eminently respectable  
people must have died in it.  
And there in the garden were



BRUSH AND CAMERA. Ernest Fosbery, R.C.A., of Ottawa, one of Canada's outstanding portrait painters, sits for Karsh, one of Canada's leading camera artists.

the cook's husband—but he was clad in tails and unmistakably butling. Obviously the Briggses had arrived! As it was one of those hot, humid days you occasionally get in England in early spring, we had a nice, light English luncheon—boiled mutton with caper sauce, boiled onions, boiled pudding, boiled almost everything. I even felt a little that way myself. And, of course, we finished up with cheese and port. Briggs, I discovered, had become a connoisseur of port.

"This is one of the things I miss in Canada," he complained, holding up his glass to the light. "You never get a decent glass of port over there—nothing but cocktails and whiskey, and an occasional blow-out of champagne."

There are worse ways, I reflected, of taming one's thirst or arousing one's conviviality. I could even remember the time when Briggs himself used to display an almost excessive enthusiasm for these vulgar beverages. But I didn't like to re-

of business and the necessity of paying occasional visits to head-office ever took him over there. "Canada is all right, and I call myself as good a Canadian as anybody," he assured me, "but I don't want to live there any more. This is good enough for me. I have a lot of old friends in Toronto, and it is nice seeing them again and all that, but—oh, well, I'm out of touch, I guess. We don't seem to talk the

## POLITICIANS

Politicians talk and huff  
Until they pause for breath:  
But that is plenty long enough  
For men to starve to death.

ROBERT SYRETT.

same language, if you get me. So I just hustle through my business at head-office, and then I go up to... naming the little town on Georgian Bay where he was born.

That is where I made my mistake. The thought of Briggs, in his black jacket and striped trousers and Anthony-Eden hat, strolling majestically along the wooden sidewalk of Main Street struck me as being richly comic. I gave an imbecile chuckle.

"Boy, oh, boy, it must look to you like an African kraal, or one of those collections of shacks up in the Indian Reserve!"

Then I realized that my host's eyes were blazing on me in fury.

"What the hell are yuh givin' us? Lemme tell yuh, fella, that's one of the purtiest and liveliest little towns in Canada. Anybody that had any sense or taste would know..."

"But, Carl..." I protested, trying to mollify him.

He brushed aside my intended explanation with a gesture that nearly knocked the decanter out of the butler's hand, as he was trying to give him some more port.

"Never mind the Carl—Jim to you! And lemme tell yuh some-



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thing else. If there's anything that makes me sick, it's hearin' Canadians runnin' down their own country. You may think that's the way to get on with English people, but it ain't. It makes them sick, too."

Even Mrs. Jim took a flying peck at me. She said that you couldn't expect anyone brought up in the smoke and dirt and noise of Montreal to have an appreciation of the true beauties of Canadian life.

Then the fight really was on! I'm an abjectly peaceful person, but if you wish to arouse the savage in my breast, you have only to say something really nasty about Greater Griffintown.

We went at it hammer and tongs. We all talked at once, at the top of our voices, and without paying the slightest attention to what anyone else was saying. The butler fled to the safety of the kitchen, or possibly of the wine-cellar—I had a feeling that he often took refuge there. He probably thought we were going to start hurling plates almost any minute.

It was a grand fight while it lasted, and it lasted quite a while. In the midst of it Mrs. Briggs suddenly remembered her husband's golf engagement.

"But, Carl—you're late for Lord Bingle!" she cried with a look of horror on her face. But Jim's blood was hot and high.

"Say I will with him! Let him win his pocket-money off some other sucker for a change! I gotta show this guy here that he can't get away with..."

How I wished jolly old Bingle could have been there to hear him! Sir Walter, too, and that dear Lady Hugwell. Also some of the people who had been complaining about Briggs becoming so frightfully English.

Well, well, well! It goes to show that you don't turn into an ancient Briton just because you paint yourself with

## THE BACK PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Back Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Back Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

woad—not even if you paint yourself all over. That stuff may look all right, but it is not a permanent dye. It washes off when you steam.

Jim and I spent the rest of the afternoon in our shirt sleeves, playing chip-shots over or into—mostly into—the bed of depressed tulips. After we got through, they looked as if they had been bombed. But not even Mrs. Jim seemed to mind. When I came away, they were both full of friendly invitations for return visits—any time, just ring up and say I was coming. But somehow I am a little afraid to go. They might be really careful next time, and that would spoil everything.

## Rhymes for the Modern Nursery

BY RALPH GUSTAFSON

HUSH-A-BYE, STATESMEN, IN A DEAD-LOCK,  
WHEN THERE'S A CRISIS THEN YOU WILL TALK;  
WHEN SIX AGREE, THE SEVENTH WILL STALL—  
HOME WILL COME STATESMEN, CRISIS AND ALL.

HICKORY, DICKORY, DOCK,  
THE PUTSCH PUT BACK THE CLOCK.  
BUT TIME WENT ON;  
THE PUTSCH RAN DOWN.  
HICKORY, DICKORY, DOCK.

MAKE-A-SHELL, MAKE-A-SHELL, ARMAMENT MAN!  
FORGE ME A SHELL AS FAST AS YOU CAN;  
PRESS IT, AND PACK IT WITH T.N. AND T.  
AND PUT IT IN THE CANNON FOR TOMMY AND ME.

LITTLE STONE CHURCH, SO QUEERLY EQUIPT,  
ITS GRAVE IN THE BELFRY AND VANE IN THE  
CRYPT;  
WHERE IS THE CLERIC THAT LOOKS TO HIS KEEP?  
HE'S UP IN THE PULPIT, FAST ASLEEP.

BAA, BAA, STATESMEN, IS THERE ANY HOPE?  
OH YES, OH YES—WITH SOFT-SOAP:  
BARS FOR THE PACIFIST, BARS FOR THE SLAIN,  
BARS FOR THE VETERAN WHO GROPE DOWN  
THE LANE.

HEIL! (diddle, diddle),  
AND NOT SECOND-FIDDLE.  
THE GOOSE STEPPED INTO HIS DUE;  
THE LITTLE HUND LAUGHED TO SEE SUCH SPORT,  
AND THE CROSS RAN AWAY WITH THE PEW.

MARRY! MARRY! NONE CONTRARY!  
THAT MAKES A NATION GROW;  
FOR WEDDING-BELLS MEAN FOOD FOR SHELLS,  
AND BAYONETS ALL IN A ROW.

SHIRE CHOIR REHEARSING A PSALM,  
FAILED TO NOTE A FALLING BOMB.  
ALL THE COMMANDMENTS FROM ONE UP TO TEN  
COULDN'T GET SHIRE OR CHOIR TOGETHER  
AGAIN.

THERE WAS AN OLD WOMAN,  
AND ANOTHER ONE TOO,  
THEY HAD SO MANY IDLE  
THEY DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO;  
SO EACH ORDERED ARMS  
AS WORK FOR THEIR BREAD,  
THEN WAITED THE ISSUE—  
AND FOUND IT WAS DEAD.

THERE WERE FIFTY NATIONS  
MET UNDER A HILL;  
AND IF THEY'RE NOT GONE,  
THEY MEET THERE STILL.

SEE-SAW, POLITICAL LAW,  
EUROPE SHALL HAVE A DICTATOR;  
PEACE SHALL BE WAGED ALL OVER THE MAP  
AND THE RESIDUE SHOT AS A TRAITOR.

HARK! HARK! THE DOGS DO BARK:  
THE PROPHETS ARE COME TO TOWN.  
ONE WITH BRAGS, AND ONE WITH GAGS,  
AND ONE WITH A SHIRT OF BROWN.

OLD ABRAM BROWN IS DEAD AND GONE,  
YOU'LL NEVER SEE HIM MORE;  
HE CHANGED THE COLOUR OF HIS SHIRT—  
YOU'VE HEARD THAT ONE BEFORE.

THREE CHILDREN PLAYING ON THE STREET  
UPON A SUMMER'S DAY,  
AS IT FELL OUT THEY ALL FELL IN  
THE DRIVER'S RIGHT OF WAY.

NOW HAD THESE CHILDREN BEEN CHAUFFEURS,  
OR PLAYING ON THE MOON,  
TEN THOUSAND BUCKS TO ONE PENNY  
THEY'D NOT BEEN HIT SO SOON.

YOU PARENTS ALL THAT CHILDREN HAVE,  
AND YOU THAT WOULD HAVE NONE,  
IF YOU WOULD HAVE THEM SAFE ABROAD  
PRAY SHUT THEM UP AT HOME.



IN HOLIDAY MCGO. Members of the Eta Sigma Phi Society of Winnipeg who visited Victoria Beach over a recent week-end. Left to right, Lydia Brooks, Winnifred Gregory, Doris Blennerhassett, Margaret McIvor, Myra Reid, Margaret McLuckie, Kay Crozier, Kae McCallum, Joyce Brown, Alice Holland, Margaret Emby, Mildred Beatty, Elizabeth Gibb, Peggy Bouttell and Muriel Hanson.

—Photo courtesy Canadian National Railways.